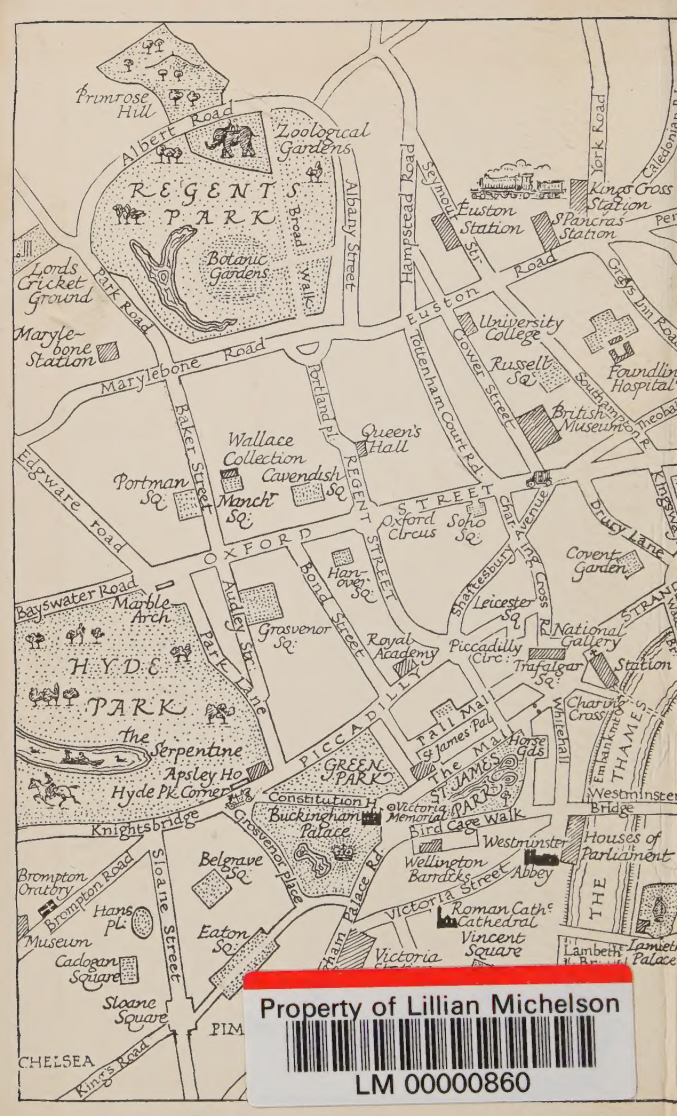

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Islington Green
CANON BURY
London Fields
New North Road
DALSTON
HAGGERSTON
The Angel
City Road
Hackney Road
Goswell Road
Kingsland Road
HOXTON
St Luke's Hospital
Old Street
Bethnal Green Road
Clerkenwell Road
Charterhouse
Hon Artillery Co
Finsbury Square
Barbican
Gray's Inn
Smithfield
Viaduct
Old Bailey
Guild-Hall
London Wall
Liverpool Street Station
Whitechapel High St
Commercial Rd
Record Office
Newgate St
Bank
Royal Exch
Leadenhall St
Aldgate
FLEET ST
Ludgate Circus
ST PAUL'S
Mansion House
Cannon Street
Fenchurch St
Trinity Sq
The Temple
Thames
Blackfriars Br
Southwark Br
London Br
The Mint
Custom Ho
The Tower
Southwark Cathedral
Tooley Street
Tower Bridge
The Docks
Waterloo Station
Waterloo Road
Boro High St
London Br Station
Borough Rd
Great Dover Street
A·MAP·OF·
LONDON
The Elephant & Castle
Bethlehem Hospital
New Kent Road
Kennington Rd
Walworth Road
BCB 1911
One Mile
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LONDON

THE LITTLE GUIDES

CAMBRIDGE AND ITS COLLEGES
GRAY'S INN AND LINCOLN'S INN
OXFORD AND ITS COLLEGES
ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
THE TEMPLE
WESTMINSTER ABBEY
CATHEDRAL CITIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS
THE ISLE OF MAN
THE ISLE OF WIGHT
THE ENGLISH LAKES
THE MALVERN COUNTRY
NORTH WALES
SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY
SNOWDONIA
SOUTH WALES

BEDFORDSHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE
BERKSHIRE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
CHESHIRE
CORNWALL
CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND
DERBYSHIRE
DEVON
DORSET
DURHAM
ESSEX
GLOUCESTERSHIRE
HAMPSHIRE
HEREFORDSHIRE
HERTFORDSHIRE
KENT
KERRY
LANCASHIRE
LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND
LINCOLNSHIRE
MIDDLESEX
MONMOUTHSHIRE
NORFOLK
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
NORTHUMBERLAND
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
OXFORDSHIRE
SHROPSHIRE
SOMERSET
STAFFORDSHIRE
SUFFOLK
SURREY
SUSSEX
WARWICKSHIRE
WILTSHIRE
WORCESTERSHIRE
YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING
YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING
YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING

BRITTANY
NORMANDY
ROME
SICILY
THE RIVIERA
FLORENCE
VENICE

LONDON
YORK

THE HORSE GUARDS, WHITEHALL,
DURING THE DAILY CEREMONY OF MOUNTING THE GUARD

LONDON

By

H. V. MORTON

With Twenty-four Illustrations and Two Maps

The citizens of London are noted above all other citizens for the elegance of their manners, dress, table and discourse. The matrons of the city are perfect Sabines.

—William Fitz Stephen
(Clerk to Thomas à Becket. A.D. 1174)

LONDON
METHUEN & CO. LTD.
36 *Essex St. Strand, W.C.*

Second Edition

First Published . . . *June 10th 1926*
Second Edition . . . *1927*

This book replaces a previous work of the same title by the late George Clinch, published in May, 1912.

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

PREFACE

WHEN exploring the highways and byways of London I have frequently felt the need of an A B C of the City and the West End which would refresh my memory on escaped facts of history and topography. I imagined, however, that such a book, if really useful, would be too big for a man to carry, and it is one of life's literary ironies that it has been my task to write it in a form small enough to go into, without deforming, the pocket.

In this book I have attempted to trace the rise and development of London through the usual historic periods, and I have followed this bird's-eye survey with an alphabetical list of the chief buildings, streets, historic sites, and with some brief account of their literary, or other, associations. I am conscious, of course, that this A B C might be ten times its size and still be incomplete. I hope the errors are few.

I am indebted, as any writer on London must be, to most of those who have made this city a study from John Stow down to Sir Walter Besant, Mr. H. B. Wheatley and Sir Laurence Gomme. I am under a debt of gratitude to Sir William Soulsby, the distinguished secretary to so many Lord Mayors of London, for information on certain points of civic procedure and custom, and to my friend Mr. G. F. Lawrence, of the London Museum,

St. James's, who has placed his wide and practical knowledge of London archæology at my disposal.

I must acknowledge my indebtedness to the late George Clinch, whose notes on the London Churches I have reprinted here with slight revision.

H. V. M.

London
April 1926

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NOTE.—Except where otherwise acknowledged the illustrations are from photographs by Photochrom Co., Ltd.

THE English are the worst people in the world, the most obstinate, and the most presumptuous, and of all England the Londoners are the leaders ; for, to say the truth, they are very powerful in men and in wealth . . . they are bold and courageous, and the more blood is spilled the greater is their courage.

Froissart, the French Chronicler
(A.D. 1337-1410)

INTRODUCTION

I. AREA, POPULATION

LONDON, the Capital of England, the mother City of the British Empire and the greatest city in the world, lies 50 miles above the mouth of the river Thames and on each side of its banks. It is capable of three definitions and may be visualized as three circles : a small inner circle and two large outer circles :—

I. The historic City of London, roughly one square mile in extent, its boundaries limited by the Roman wall which once surrounded it. The City has retained its ancient privileges and its political identity throughout history. It is governed by a Lord Mayor as it was in mediaeval days. Its night population is only 13,706, mostly caretakers.

II. The County of London, a wide circle with the small square mile of the ancient city as its centre. Formed of 28 great Metropolitan Boroughs, it is an administrative entity ruled by the London County Council created in 1888 after London had burst its bounds in the great industrial era, the nineteenth century. It has an area of 117 square miles and a population of 4,484,523.

III. Greater London, a wider circle still, includes the city and the county, the whole of Middlesex and parts of Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Hertford. It has an area of 693 square miles and a population of 7,480,201.

The London of this book is that historic inner ring

known as the city, and also the adjoining districts of Southwark and Westminster. Here London began, and within its now vanished walls was set that small lake of human life which, slowly during the seventeenth century, more rapidly during the eighteenth and with a swift rush during the nineteenth, burst its confines and flooded the surrounding country.

The population of London has increased century by century since the Norman Conquest. There is a well-known tendency to exaggerate numbers in moments of fear or enthusiasm, so that the rash estimates of the early writers when praising London or describing plague mortality must be accepted with reservation. It is safe to estimate the population of Saxon London at about 10,000, rising to twice that number at the Conquest.

The growth of London first became a matter for alarm in the reign of Elizabeth. Attempts were unsuccessfully made to restrict a tendency to spread beyond the walls. In the succeeding period James I and Charles I were alarmed to observe the advance-guard of the bricks march as far as Covent Garden and straggle out into the fields of Piccadilly. This was the beginning of the West End.

Dr. Creighton, in an article in "Blackwood's Magazine" (April, 1891) attempted to estimate the population of ancient London with something resembling probability. His researches revealed the following figures :

1532–1535	62,400
1580	123,034
1605	224,275
1661	460,000

In the nineteenth century began that sudden overflow which resulted in a chaotic mass of new cities camped

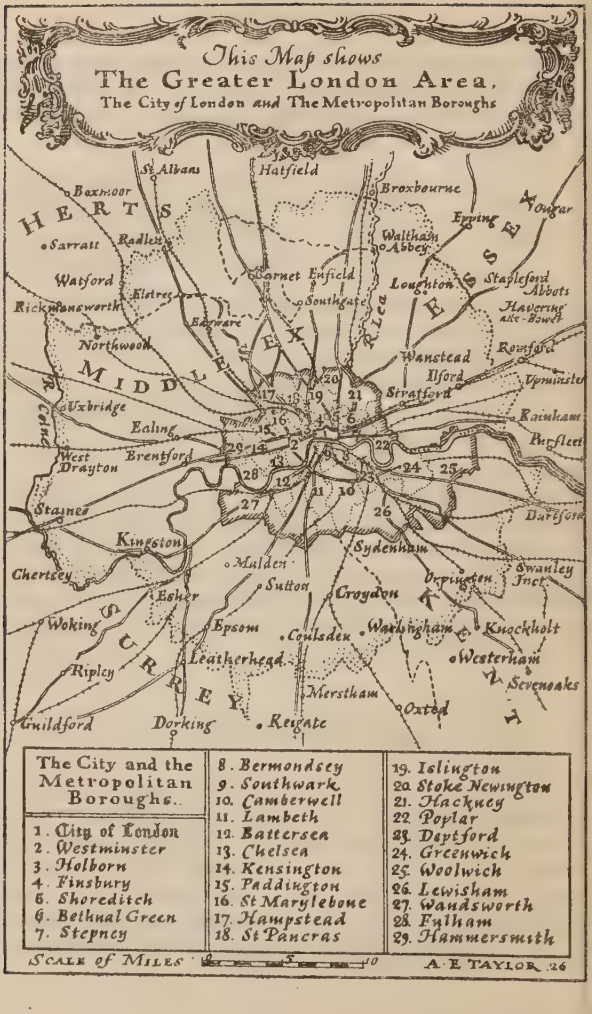
round the small mother city. From 1801 onwards the census figures show a steady falling away of population in the ancient city and a mighty growth in the districts beyond.

	City.	*County.*	*Greater London.*
1801 ..	128,129	831,181	1,114,644
1901 ..	26,923	4,509,618	6,581,402
1921 ..	13,709	4,484,523	7,480,201

In the last twenty years the motor-car and improved communications have helped to expedite the flight of Londoners from the County of London into more distant regions. To-day suburbs growing up on the fringe of the Metropolitan area are inhabited by those who travel to and from the City of London every day. The houses which in Georgian times were isolated in fields have long become warehouses and offices; the solid houses a few miles out of London in which the Victorian merchant lived have descended a step in the social scale. With the exception of Mayfair and the adjoining residential districts the lesser fashionable areas have one by one fallen on evil days as the wave of London has passed out and beyond.

II. DEVELOPMENT

The Site.—When the Roman legions regarded the site of London in A.D. 43, the year of the Claudian invasion of Britain, they saw two hills (Cornhill and the site of St. Paul's) separated by the Walbrook. The unconfined Thames formed at high tide a wide lagoon dotted here and there with islands. From the high, wooded ground to the north of London (which we now call Hampstead)


This Map shows
The Greater London Area,
The City of London and The Metropolitan Boroughs
St Albans
Hatfield
Broxbourne
Epping
Ongar
HERTS
Barnet
Enfield
Waltham Abbey
ESSEX
Sarratt
Radlett
Watford
Elstree
Southgate
Loughton
Stapleford Abbotts
Rickmansworth
Edgware
Havering atte-Bower
Northwood
Romford
MIDDLESEX
Wanstead
Ilford
Upminster
Uxbridge
Stratford
Ealing
Hayes
Rainham
Purfleet
West Drayton
Brentford
Staines
Kingston
Dartford
Cherstey
Malden
Sydenham
Swanley Junct.
Esher
Sutton
Croydon
Orpington
Woking
SURREY
Epsom
Coulsdon
Warlingham
Knockholt
Leatherhead
Westerham
Ripley
Merstham
Sevenoaks
Guildford
Dorking
Reigate
Oxted
KENT
The City and the Metropolitan Boroughs.
1. City of London
2. Westminster
3. Holborn
4. Finsbury
5. Shoreditch
6. Bethnal Green
7. Stepney
8. Bermondsey
9. Southwark
10. Camberwell
11. Lambeth
12. Battersea
13. Chelsea
14. Kensington
15. Paddington
16. St Marylebone
17. Hampstead
18. St Pancras
19. Islington
20. Stoke Newington
21. Hackney
22. Poplar
23. Deptford
24. Greenwich
25. Woolwich
26. Lewisham
27. Wandsworth
28. Fulham
29. Hammersmith
SCALE of MILES
0
5
10
A. E TAYLOR .26

two rivers ran across the site of the city, and, flowing through marshland, emptied themselves into the Thames; the most westerly stream was the Fleet, whose steep banks are Ludgate Hill and Fleet Street; the other was the Walbrook. Both rivers are now arched over.

Roman London (A.D. 43–409).—Whether the Britons had already fortified London is not known, but the Celtic name Llyn-din (i.e. a lake-fort) suggests a pre-Roman occupation. No doubt a small settlement was formed on the E. side of Walbrook in British times as a port for Verulam (St. Albans) which was probably the capital of Cassivelanus.

The city steps into history, however, sixteen years after the Claudian invasion of A.D. 43. We find London a thriving commercial city, described by Tacitus as "A place not dignified with the name of Colony but the chief residence of merchants and the great mart of trade and commerce."[1]

This was the year that Paulinus Suetonius, the Roman general, marched from Wales to put down a British insurrection under Boadicea. London was then unfortified and wall-less and he was forced to leave it to its first recorded disaster. The Britons put it to the sword. A second London rose, no doubt fortified by a rampart, but the Wall of London (many times repaired but intact at the time of the Great Fire, 1666) was not built till late in the occupation. One tradition claims the Emperor Theodosius as the builder, another Constantine the Great; but it seems probable that the work, which exerted so great an influence on the future political history of London, was completed between A.D. 320–369.

The massive Wall of London was about 20 feet high. It ran for 3 miles and 205 yards, enclosing an area of 380

[1] Tacitus: "Annals," Lib. XIV, C. XXXIII.

acres. Along its length rose great towers and bastions 40 to 50 feet in height. There were probably four main gates: north at Bishopsgate or Aldersgate, south at London Bridge, east at Aldgate, and west at Newgate. This was the wall behind which London lay secure for centuries; which settled its form and boundaries.

Near the site of the present Tower of London rose, no doubt, the Capitol guarding the bridge head; perhaps the Forum stood where Leadenhall Market now stands and a grove and temple of Diana (an old and challenged tradition) on the site of St. Paul's.

The first London Bridge was probably near the present. Dion Cassius says that the Thames was bridged before the Romans came;[1] and if this is true (but it is doubtful) it gives us a new idea of British London—a people who could bridge a tidal river were by no means living in a condition of barbarism. However that may be, the Romans, those great bridge-builders, must have flung their own bridge over the Thames, giving London a gateway to the Channel ports.

Two or three brief references in the Roman historians and a great mass of relics discovered from 18 to 24 feet below the present level of London are all we have with which to reconstruct an idea of the Roman city.

Could we go back into this first London what would we have seen? The visitor approaching Lundinium from the bridge saw a red-tiled city behind its wall; the straight roads left its massive gates and struck into the woods. Above the red roof-line rose the porticoes of the temples, the official buildings, the baths; and, as he looked at London, the traveller would no doubt compare it in his mind with the Marseilles or Bordeaux of that time. Its remoteness from Italy would strike him as vividly as the

[1] Dion Cassius: "Hist. Rom.," Lib. IX, C. 20.

stark isolation of Timgad in Algeria appeals to those who to-day explore its desolate streets, its villas with their marble fish ponds, its library, its forum, its theatre in which the life and culture of the distant mother city on the Tiber was transplanted to the bleak, inhospitable mountains of northern Africa.

But even Timgad was nearer home than London. The Roman traveller in Lundinium must have felt himself on a great adventure ; for was he not in the port of a country which till the ambition of Julius Cæsar brought it into history had remained a far-off mystery : a tin island on the very edge of the world ? He was in a country whose conquest had enabled the Roman poets to sing that at last the earth was girdled by a Roman ocean.

He would observe the quays busy with galleys which brought to London the produce of Gaul or of more distant places : wine and olives you may be sure ! Legions tramped the bridge or disembarked at the docks ; the streets were filled with a polyglot crowd of Gauls, Britons, Jews, Italians and even Africans ; for statues of Egyptian gods have been dug up along the Wall of Hadrian. He would hear pidgin Latin spoken in the streets and he would meet Roman Londoners, bred and born, who regarded London as home and others on official duty who regarded it as a punishment.

So for nearly 400 years London was a smaller, colder Rome set upon an English hill. It was to this city that Christianity first came. As early as A.D. 314 Restitutus, a Christian bishop, represented London at the Council of Arles. In Lundinium the temples of Isis, Jupiter and Christ must have stood pillar to pillar ; in the villas of Lundinium there were children whose Roman parents had never seen Rome ; whose boast was that the founder of their family came over in a ship "with Cæsar at the

prow"; and through the English winter, when snow whitened the red tiles of London and the wolves came nearer from the woods, what memories of a warmer, friendlier land must have been kindled round the London hearths!

In 410 the Emperor Honorius called the Eagles home. It was made clear that Rome no longer could protect her distant offspring. Then Lundinium, nearly 400 years old in law and security, sheltered for nearly four centuries by the buckler of Rome, must have heard the tramp of the last legion to its ships with a chill foreboding of that darkness which was to fall over the world. There can have been no more poignant moment in the long history of London than that in which the Londoners watched the returning galleys fade round the bend of the Thames before turning to their streets in which statues of Imperial Cæsar were so soon to gaze down helplessly on the barbarian come again.

The Dark Age (409–884).—What happened in London after the departure of the Romans and before the rise of Saxon London? In the 475 years which elapsed between the evacuation of London by the Romans and its conquest by Alfred the Great in 884 there are only two references to the city:

> In 457 the Britons defeated in Kent by the Saxons retreated to London and sought refuge.
>
> In 604 St. Augustine sent two bishops to convert the East Saxons, and one, Mellitus, was given a bishop's see in Lundenevic.

Was London a dead, deserted city or did a small Romanized colony live on within the walls? Dr. Guest, J. R. Green, Loftie, and Besant agree that London was uninhabited, that Augusta stamped out, had nothing

to hand on into history. Sir Laurence Gomme,[1] contends, on the other hand, that continuity was maintained. The problem is interesting in this outline because of his brilliant theory that London's unique privileges and the establishment of London's "Liberties" can be traced back to the traditions of Roman London kept alive within the walls. He traces the roots of London back to Rome. He sees in the "wards without" the pomerium of Augusta, that belt of sacred land round every Roman city; and in London's privileges in Middlesex he sees the ancient rights over the Roman Territorium.

Saxon London (889-1066).—Alfred the Great expelled the Danes and restored the City of London. He brought to the lonely stronghold on Ludgate Hill military strength and policy. He rebuilt the walls and he made the City capable of withstanding assault. He organized a government. Even in those far-off times it is possible to discern the germ of future administration: the Cnighten Gild, the folk-mote, the ward-mote, the social communities, later to develop into powerful trade guilds.[2]

But long before London took on this new lease of life Christianity had been growing within the mouldering walls. The mission of St. Augustine had borne fruit. St. Paul's at the time of Alfred was already an ancient church. Rome which had taken away the sword had sent back the cross. Though Saxon London made little history she made many saints—in fact, they are her only known industry: St. Erkenwald, St. Ethelburga, St. Osyth, St. Alphege, St. Swithin, St. Botolph, St. Edmund the Martyr, are all Saxon saints. Over many a Roman temple had been built a small Saxon church,

[1] Sir Laurence Gomme: "The Making of London."

[2] "The Guilds and Companies of London" (Methuen).

many of wood, no doubt similar to that beautiful little church at Bradford-on-Avon in Wiltshire. Beyond London, on the Isle of Thorn, stood the West Minster, a Benedictine colony.

Saxon London must have been a strange patched city: a place of rude dwellings standing side by side with relics of Augusta's vanished glory. Many a mud hut may have possessed a tessellated floor on which Diana drew her pagan bow.

Norman London (1066–1154).—Then came 88 years of swift development. The Norman Conquest linked England with the Continent. The Conqueror respected the importance of London. He paid her a compliment by refraining from attack: he desired the men of London on his side. William was quick to grant London her first charter—that remarkable un-Norman declaration of independence still preserved in the Guildhall, beautifully written, not in French, but in the Saxon character. Henry I granted another charter, giving Middlesex to London as farming ground, an interesting transaction on which Sir Laurence Gomme[1] has erected his theory of Roman influence on the London "Liberties."

The Norman period ended in the first fight between Crown and City. Matilda defied London and London exercised its power, which it did again and again in history, by removing the sceptre which seemed within Matilda's grasp and handing it to Stephen. So London won her political spurs.

Norman London was a city of change. The smaller Saxon buildings gave way to the solid Norman pillar and the frowning keep. William gave the Londoner independence with one hand and built the Tower of London

[1] Sir Laurence Gomme: "The Governance of London," "The Making of London."

OLD LONDON BRIDGE BEFORE THE GREAT FIRE OF 1666

vith the other ! To the east of the Wall rose the White Tower, to the west Baynard's Castle (where Ludgate Hill Station now stands). The city as we know it began to ake shape. Cheapside became its great market. Land-narks with which we are familiar were in course of onstruction.

All over London rose Norman churches. Bishop Maurice began his 200-year-long task, the rebuilding of St. Paul's, which he surrounded with a wall pierced by ix gates. St. Martin's le Grand, St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, Holy Trinity, Aldgate, date from this time. t is impossible to visualize any city of this, or the succeed-ng, period unless it is realized that Christianity was the reatest force in life. Cities were composed of churches, eligious foundations, and castles ; the monastery was the reat social force of the age : the guardian of art, science, iterature, education, medicine. So great was the wave of uilding in London that it is said that in the reign f Henry I all labourers became either bricklayers or arpenters.

The Knights Hospitallers of St. John took up their bode in Clerkenwell, the Templars in Holborn, after-vards moving to Fleet Street in 1184. London Bridge vas rebuilt by Peter of Colechurch. This was the bridge vhich was to span the Thames for 650 years.

Norman London was a city of castles, churches, and uts. The most vital thing in it was that sturdy civic ndependence which made it a unique city state among ne feudal cities of a conquered country which yet had o nationality.

Plantagenet London (1154–1485).—An age of social nd political growth in which London became one of ne great cities of mediaeval Europe. The framework f the Government was constructed, the law was codified,

and from the feudal system emerged the farmer and the free labourer. Troubles on the land, which culminated in the Peasants' Revolt, led to a general increase of town populations, in which, of course, London shared.

At the very beginning of this long constructive period of 331 years Magna Charta laid stress on the liberties of London. The first mayor of London replaced the port-reeve. The Eight Crusades (1095–1254) were a profound influence on London and brought her into direct touch with international events. During the Hundred Years' War with France, London shared with Paris the position of the Royal city. Henry VI was crowned king of France in Paris A.D. 1431. London had her first experience of social revolt in the rebellion led by Wat Tyler in 1349, and in this period Geoffrey Chaucer's pen "moved over bills of lading."

What a brilliant, colourful city it was through which Chaucer moved to his duties at Westminster or by the river. From the windows of the gatehouse at Aldgate, where he lodged for many years, he looked out into open country. He would take the pleasant eastern road and walk over grass to the Nunnery of Stratford-atte-Bowe, where, no doubt, he saw Madam Eglentyne, who spoke "ful faire and fetisly." He moved through crowded London streets in which something was always happening a king to be supported or resisted, a foreign war or a rumour of war, a pirate in the Thames, a great tourney or a "riding" along Chepe, with the fountains spouting wine and the rich citizens of London casting gold into the streets from silken balconies. Chaucer's work is a rare storehouse of Plantagenet types. Between his lines we can read the first signs of the religious revolt which was to lead in the next age to the sweeping away of monk, friar, and pardoner. Wycliffe's Bible, the first

reat English prose classic, assisted at the birth of the nglish language, and in 1362 English supplanted French s the official tongue in Parliament and law court. In ondon was staged the opening scenes of the birth of the nglish as a nation.

Just as Norman London witnessed the rise of the nonks, so Plantagenet London saw the rise of the preach-ng friars, who, at the beginning of the period, arrived roud of their poverty, and, at the end, were as rich and owerful as the monks. Once more London saw a wave f religious buildings rise up. The Black Friars settled n the site which still bears their name. The Wall of ondon was altered in 1276 to include their building ithin the boundary. The Grey Friars settled in Corn-ill and afterwards in Farringdon Within, the Austin riars in Broad St. Ward, the White Friars (or Carmelites) etween Fleet Street and the Thames, the Crutched riars in the parish of St. Olave, Hart Street.

William Fitz Stephen, chaplain to Thomas à Becket, ho wrote his eulogy of the City of London in the reign f Henry II, said that, in addition to St. Paul's, London ossessed 13 large conventual churches and 126 parish hurches.

The City Walls were pierced by strong and well-efended gates. Originally, Stow points out, there were nly four gates, namely, Aldgate for the E., Aldersgate or the N., Ludgate for the W., and Bridegate over the ver Thames for the S. In the time of Henry II (accord-ng to Fitz Stephen) there were seven double gates in the ity Wall, but of these the names are not given. They ay have been as follows :—(1) Postern, near the Tower f London, (2) Aldgate, (3) Bishopsgate, (4) Aldersgate, 5) Newgate, (6) Ludgate, and (7) Bridegate. Sub-quent openings in the wall were a postern called Moor-

gate, a postern from Christ's Hospital towards St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield, and a postern at Cripplegate.

The following few details of the gates of London may be added.

Aldgate, a gate towards the eastern side of the City Wall, was so called, it is believed, on account of its great antiquity. It was one of the first mediaeval four gates of the city, and had double doors. It was demolished in 1606, and a new gate, on a more ornamental plan, built on its site. Two Roman soldiers were represented on the outside; on the city side stood a large figure of Fortune and gilded figures of Peace and Charity.

Aldersgate.—This was situated near the Church of St. Botolph. The gate had many vicissitudes. Its name is said to have been derived from the abundant growth of elder trees, and the gate is supposed to have been one of the four original entrances through the City Wall. The gate which Stow describes was taken down in 1617 and rebuilt immediately from designs by G. Christmas, who is also supposed to have designed Northumberland House. A figure of James I mounted on horseback was one of the chief ornaments, and was flanked by figures in niches representing the prophets Jeremiah and Samuel! Heads of several of the regicides were set up on this gate. The Great Fire of London damaged it considerably, but it was repaired, and in 1761 it was sold and removed.

Bishopsgate is said to have been so named after the bishops of London who maintained it. It was rebuilt in 1471 and again about 1731, and demolished in 1760.

Cripplegate.—This gate, an entrance to the city through the northern part of the wall, is said to have borne the name Cripplegate long before the period of the Norman Conquest. It was not a main gate, but a

ostern, and there was a popular idea that the name had ference to the number of cripples begging in the cinity. This derivation has been abandoned.

A more probable explanation, however, is that it was erived from the Anglo-Saxon word *crepel*, a den or pas- ge underground, a term applied to the gate because of e two low walls of earth or masonry between which the ad passed. A similar name, Crypelgeat, in Wiltshire, mentioned in the Domesday Book. This place is escribed as a hollow or combe surrounded by hills.

Ludgate was one of the four ancient gates. It was tuated between the church of St. Martin Ludgate and e London Tavern. As early as 1215 Ludgate was ther repaired or rebuilt. In the time of Richard II it as used as a prison, and in 1454 the place was enlarged. udgate was rebuilt in 1586, damaged in the Great Fire 1666, and finally demolished in 1761–1762. The E. de of the gate was adorned by statues of King Lud and s two sons in Roman costume, whilst on the W. side was statue of Queen Elizabeth, which is now preserved in a che on the church of St. Dunstan in the West, the only lic of the city gates in existence.

Moorgate was a postern in the City Wall made in or out 1415 by Thomas Falconer, mercer, and Mayor. was restored in 1472, rebuilt in 1672, and demolished 1760.

Newgate.—This gate was so called, according to the ronicler Stow, on account of its having been "latelier uilt than the rest." One of the most important of odern discoveries at this point is that made by Dr. hilip Norman by which the existence of a Roman gate this point of the Roman Wall of London has been tablished ("Archæologia," vol. lix). It was rebuilt either the reign of Henry I or Stephen; repaired in 1422 at

the expense of the executors of Sir Richard Whittington; and repaired again in 1630–1631 and in 1672. It was enriched on the E., or city side, by three stone statues representing Justice, Mercy, and Truth, and on the western side by figures of Liberty, Peace, Plenty, and Concord. Certain of these figures were afterwards employed to decorate the S. front of Newgate Prison (now demolished). It appears from Stow's "Survey" that there had been a prison for felons and trespassers near the spot as early as the reign of King John.

Temple Bar was intended to mark the extent of the City Liberties. It was not one of the gates belonging to the wall, but merely indicated the boundaries of the City Liberties without the wall. Originally these indications consisted merely of posts, rails, and chains, like those formerly at Holborn Bars, Smithfield, and Whitechapel, but in course of time a wooden house-like structure was built at Temple Bar. This was demolished after the Great Fire, and a handsome gateway of Portland stone was erected by Sir Christopher Wren in the year 1670. Statues of Queen Elizabeth and King James I adorned the E. side, and statues of Charles I and Charles II the W. side, all being the work of John Bushnell. This gate was found to be a serious hindrance to the street traffic, and was consequently taken down and rebuilt in Theobalds Park near Waltham Cross.

In trade Plantagenet London showed the first budding of that high enterprise which flowered in the next period. No longer was she content calmly to suffer the monopoly of the Hanseatic League. Her merchant princes competed on the high seas for the commerce of the then narrow world. Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London, is a figure typical of men who steered the municipal destinies to greatness. This was an age of great mayors:

OLD TEMPLE BAR
(NOW AT THEOBALD'S PARK, WALTHAM CROSS)

Walworth, who slew Wat Tyler; Philipot, who fitted ut a ship to track down a notorious pirate; and, of ourse, the great Whittington, merchant prince and hilanthropist.

The period ended, as did the Norman, in the City of ondon holding the balance between two rival claimants o the throne.

Plantagenet London was a vigorous, boisterous age in hich new ideas were gaining ground, new social classes nerging. The moated castle of the baron had given ay to the palace of the great lord. London was now a ty of magnificent churches, friaries, palaces, and stone ouses. The Trade Guilds flourished.

Tudor London (1485–1603).—The last age closed to the spiring sound of Caxton's press printing books in the lmonry at Westminster. This sound was the herald of new London; a new England. Tudor London stood oon the threshold of great events. She was to be given breathing space from the turmoil of wars and from that ortive dream of a Continental empire which had zzled the minds of English kings for 500 years. Such as the prelude to the new age.

In London men were no longer building castles: they ere building comfortable houses. The invention of npowder had in the succeeding period blown the ight and the castle out of history. Mediaevalism was ead.

Three great events are the key to the vigour of the udor age: the Renaissance, the Reformation, the dis-very of America. In Italy the pagan glories of Greece d Rome had risen from the grave to dazzle men's minds ith ancient beauties and with truths so old that they emed new. At the court of Henry VIII, Torrigiano d the Florentine colony in London linked the city with

the Florence of Da Vinci. Caxton's books had awakened a national sense which invigorated the time; the light of the new learning, but dimly seen in the expiring phase of the Middle Ages, now shone in full splendour over the London of the Tudors, making it, as it had never been before, the very heart and brain of the nation. In its many aspects the new intellectual movement was sweeping the world, stirring fresh life. There sprang up a passionate desire for Truth, a contempt for tradition, a zeal for inquiry: an intellectual storm before which the united Christianity of the Middle Ages was to be questioned. The Norman period built the monasteries, the Plantagenet period built the friaries, the Tudor period changed the face of London by sweeping both away. The social change involved at the dissolution of the monasteries and the other religious foundations is difficult to understand unless it be realized that round each of these establishments had grown up trades which ministered to their wants, schools which taught the children, hospitals which succoured the sick. It has been said that the break-up of the religious foundations put a third of London's population into the streets. It must have filled the city with idle children, sick people, and unemployed workers. One result was the foundation of the city's five Royal hospitals.

How much was lost of beauty in this pious reform, how much allowed to fall into decay and into unworthy uses we may dimly guess.

London became a city of ruins. The splendid monasteries were demolished, their chapels used as store-rooms or workshops, their rich lands parcelled out among the new nobility who at this time replaced the ancient aristocracy of whom the civil wars and the scaffold had taken full toll.

But the Reformation and its attendant brutalities is, rom this bird's-eye view of Tudor London, eclipsed by ıe splendour of the Elizabethan age. The whole glory f the new age blossomed in this reign. Men's minds, ithdrawn a little from heaven, contemplated a new and ıarvellous earth. To the west lay a new world; to the ıst an ancient one; and London found herself the ıpital of a country which destiny had placed suddenly in new strategical position on the trade route of the world. 'he discovery of America and of the new route to India ɔset commercial geography: London, as Venice was, ecame the centre of the world; and the Londoner, who : the beginning of the Tudor period was a citizen of a ird-rate European power found himself at the close of a citizen of a country which was competing with Spain ıd Portugal in the race for Empire. The Renaissance ɔened up a new world of thought; the discovery of the mericas opened up a new world of action and inspiration ıd the Armada opened up a new maritime era.

In London moved those men in whom the new ideas und supreme expression, chief among them—William ıakespeare.

London was now the great capital of a great nation. s Sir Laurence Gomme so clearly points out, Plantagenet ɔndon was a communal London; Tudor London was, ɔt so independent municipally perhaps, a London that d been absorbed by the State which in the previous e it had helped to build up. The Tudor age developed mmerce. It bred the middle classes. It was an indi-dualistic London: a London free to seize personal gain. the reign of Elizabeth, Thomas Gresham, one of the eatest Londoners of all time, gave the merchants a ceting place in the Royal Exchange and laid the practical undations of the great Elizabethan trade boom. Every-

thing was ripe for it. London replaced Antwerp as the chief commercial city in Europe.

How glorious it would be to slip back into Tudor London for the chance of catching a glimpse at the Boar's Head, Eastchepe, the Mermaid in Chepe, or in the theatres of Bankside of William Shakespeare. In Shakespeare's plays Elizabethan London lives for ever: his taverns are full of London types, his court scenes full of Elizabethan nobles. At no other period in the history of London do so many brilliant men walk the stage: Drake, Raleigh, Shakespeare, Bacon, Spenser, Beaumont, Fletcher, Marlowe, Drayton.

Tudor London saw the merging of the old Trade Guilds in the Livery Companies. Along the Strand, linking London with Westminster, now stood a line of aristocratic palaces whose names are still preserved in the modern streets.

It seemed that London in this bustling, robust age was crowding everything into one short epoch in order that old London, so soon to be swept away by the Great Fire, might end on the top note of material and intellectual achievement.

Stuart London (1603–1714).—This stormy political time in which the ambition of one king, the financial needs of another, and the faith of a third were opposed to the wishes of the citizens, saw a greater change pass over the face of London than any that went before. Even the Dissolution did not wipe so many landmarks from the map as those which disappeared with the Great Fire of 1666. This is the London into which Pepys takes us so intimately.

The years which led up to the Plague and the Fire were troublesome years of struggle. Had Charles I understood the city better he might have died calmly in

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL FROM THE TOP OF THE OLD BAILEY

London bed. Then came the Civil War with its xactions, Charles II with his continual need for money, ames II and his Catholicism.

To Wren we owe the appearance of the modern London. The Fire destroyed five-sixths of the city; 36 acres were in ashes; 13,200 houses burned to the round; 200,000 people homeless. This disaster caused he first great London church building since Norman nd Plantagenet times. St. Paul's and the fifty odd hurches whose spires Wren grouped so cleverly round hat commanding dome give to London the character ve appreciate to-day. An Elizabethan Londoner would robably not have recognized his city after Wren had ebuilt it. Gone were the slim spires, the overhanging, alf-timbered houses, the picturesque mansions of great obles and merchants. Greater still would have been he difference had Wren's plan for a new London been ut into execution. The citizens were too quick for 'arliament. Hardly were the ashes cool before they dentified the sites of their homes and rebuilt their ouses on exactly the old positions, so that although no xtensive mediaeval or Elizabethan domestic architecture emains to us, the city streets keep to their old curves and etain their old names.

Elizabeth's London lay practically within the mediaeval imits. Stuart London began to spread to the west. Now the fashionable centre of new London, marching vest, had paused a moment at Covent Garden and Lincoln's Inn Fields. The country districts west of Charing Cross began to receive here and there a lonely nansion.

One of the most far-reaching events in Stuart London vas the incorporation of the Bank of England.

Georgian London (1714 *onwards*).—London's charac-

teristic habit of changing her appearance with every historic period was more noticeable at the opening of the eighteenth century than ever before. Hitherto the changes had taken place within the walls; now they took place outside them. The leisurely westward walk of Stuart London developed into an undignified run. In the reign of George II the west-end squares—so characteristic of London—began with Grosvenor, Cavendish, and Hanover Squares. Houses sprang from fields in which the Londoners of the last generation had shot woodcock!

There was another break with London: trade was no longer considered a gentleman's occupation. The courtier and the leisured class looked down on the class which till then had been the pride of London—her merchants. The vulgar "cit" became the butt of the west end.

This was the London of Dr. Johnson, a London rebuilt after the Fire, animated by a new social point of view, over-full of vice and squalor, as any student of Georgian literature or of Hogarth's pictures may observe, yet containing so many relics of an older day which we in this age would dearly love to have seen. Johnson came to London in 1737, the year the old Fleet Ditch was arched in, the year the famous Stocks Market was removed to make way for the Mansion House. In his lifetime the old gates of London were shut each night. He saw the old houses pulled down from London Bridge and the gates demolished and sold. The trade of London continued to increase. The London of Johnson and Hogarth was a sociable city: it was still a home, the merchants lived within the walls; but the London of the nineteenth century was gradually deserted for the suburbs, which now came into their own. These few

relics of old London spared by the Great Fire disappeared one by one: the Fleet River was covered in 1737; in 1758 the houses were pulled down from London Bridge; the City Gates were pulled down and sold between 1670–1672. The nineteenth century saw the march of the city westward and to the four points of the compass. Trafalgar was fought and won; Waterloo was fought and won. The Industrial Age arrived and the steam-engine was invented with London growing all the time. In London was staged that battle for political freedom and democracy which strikes the key-note of the times. Outside London, village marched to meet village. Church spires which in Stuart London stood isolated in green fields now rose from a mass of roofs that spread outwards and ever outwards from Ludgate Hill. It became impossible any longer to look on London and see it as a single city in a definite position on its hill. It was beginning to be, as it is to-day, a great labyrinthine monster.

In the city shopkeepers deserted their shops at night and went to homes outside the city, a movement which has to-day reduced the night population of London below any period but that perhaps of the first Saxon settlement. As London increased the chaos of her growth was intensified. She became a mass of inefficiently ruled towns, till the legislation of the middle and late nineteenth century led to reform and to the establishment of the County of London.

Still in the heart of the County of London remained, and remains to-day, a small area no larger than the Romans knew, an area in fact mapped out by the legions of Rome, and in this area, behind the invisible wall of privilege, stands the City of London, which through centuries of history has fought for, and maintained its right to, every letter of its ancient liberty.

III. THE ARMS OF LONDON

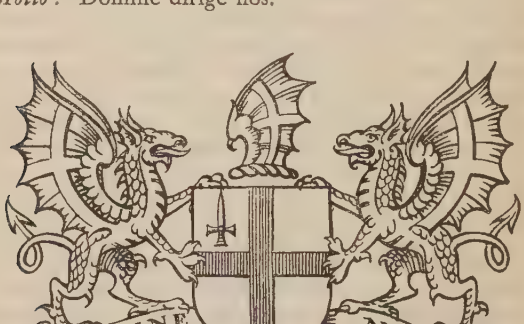
The right heraldic description of these familiar arms is as follows :

Arms : Argent, a cross gules, in the first quarter a sword in pale point upwards of the first.

Crest : On the wreath of the colours a dragon sinister wing argent charged with a cross gules.

Supporters : On either side a dragon with wings elevated and endorsed argent and charged on the wing with cross gules.

Motto : Domine dirige nos.



A less heraldic description of these very simple arms would be : the Cross of St. George with the Sword of St. Paul in the dexter quarter. Reference is made to the description of the city's seals to the popular belief that the sword in the arms of London is the dagger with which

Walworth, the mayor, struck down Wat Tyler. The upporters, often described as griffins, are, of course, ragons, in allusion to St. George, whose cross is the entral feature.

These arms were in use on the Mayoralty Seal in 1381. The crest first appeared, though modified, in 1539; the upporters are pictured in Stow's "Survey" of 1633, and he complete arms with supporters were generally adopted n 1669.

IV. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

The municipality of London differs so widely from hat of any other city, and is so much the fountain of ondon's greatness, that an account of the Lord Mayor nd his office is necessary in no matter how brief a survey f the city's development.

In Norman times the port-reeve was the chief magis-rate, a word that has no reference to the Port of London, ut is derived from *porta* (not *portus*), in allusion to the ty as a mart of trade. This office was a Royal appoint-ent till 1191, when the city, by a piece of astute bargain-g by no means unusual in its young days and proof of s growing might, agreed to support John against Long-hamp if John would grant the city right to form a ommune after the continental pattern. This he agreed o do.

"The excited citizens who had poured out overnight ith lanterns and torches to welcome John to the capital reamed together on the morning of the eventful 8th ctober (1191) at the well-known sound of the great bell inging out of its campanile in St. Paul's churchyard. here they heard John take the oath to the commune

like a French King or lord; and then London for the first time had a municipality of her own." [1]

From this point the city's government has an often chequered but uninterrupted history. The port-reeve of early days became a mayor, and with him, in process of time, were associated, much as we know it to-day, the sheriffs, aldermen, and councillors of London. Thus by means of charters, ordinances, statutes and ancient customs London held the reins of government in her own hands. Her chief officers were elected by the city wards: those districts mapped out in remote antiquity, and by more than one writer associated with the divisions of Roman London; by others with Saxon divisions.

From this point the city could, and did, turn a united front to Westminster. The Mayor of London, with the entire city at his back—an armed city and a wealthy city, be it remembered—could deal as man to man with the autocrats of those days. Many a king must have thought twice before offending the citizens of London when he recollected that a few peals from the bell of St. Paul's could shut every shop in London and fill the streets with armed men, horse and foot, led by a soldier-magistrate.

There were, of course, continual differences between Crown and City from time to time, notably in the reign of Edward I, when the liberties were forfeited for thirteen years till the King needed money and restored them.

A good idea of the importance of the Mayor of London in Plantagenet times may be gathered from the fact that when Edward III went abroad in 1340, Andrew Aubrey the mayor, had powers to act on his behalf for the preservation of peace. He attempted to stop a street fight between the skinners and the fishmongers, in the course of

[1] Round: "The Commune of London."

hich a fishmonger named John Hansard took him by the
roat, while another rioter, John le Brewere, struck a
ty sergeant. Both men were taken to the Guildhall,
ied, found guilty, and beheaded in Cheapside. When
dward heard of it he wrote and congratulated the
layor: "Si vous en savons tres bon gree et votre fait
ceptons et la ratifions." [1]

It is said that the title "Lord Mayor" came into use
this reign (Edward III), but there is no proof of this.
r. Sharpe considered that the title rose from the expres-
on "domino maiore" (literally Sir Mayor), and began
erhaps as we say "My lord Bishop."

The Plantagenet and the Tudor mayors were rich
erchant princes and men of great character. In Stuart
mes they had to oppose the high-handed financial
ethods of Charles I, which ended, for him, on the
affold. The Corporation's decline in the eighteenth
ntury is by Sir Walter Besant traced to the fact that
ie mayoral chair became occupied by men recruited
om the ranks of retail trade. The city recovered
s dignity in the eighteenth century and possesses it
-day.

The Election.—Every Michaelmas Day the Guildhall
es the ancient and picturesque ceremony of electing a
ord Mayor for the ensuing year. The "hustings" (or
is) at the end of the hall is strewn with dried herbs, a
stom which dates from the Plague years. The hall is
led by the Liverymen of the City Companies, who
lect two names from among the aldermen assembled.
he Lord Mayor and the aldermen retire and from these
mes choose one, generally the senior. They return to
e Common Hall to inform the Livery of the decision.

[1] Letter Book F, fo. 44: Riley's "Introduction to Liber
bus." 1857.

The new Lord Mayor enters upon his office on November 9th.

The insignia of the Lord Mayor's state is interesting and ancient.

The Maces.—The crystal mace is handed to an incoming mayor on his election, and is carried at a Coronation. It has been in use since the fifteenth century and is, by some accounts, formed from a solid shaft of rock crystal, 1½ feet long, mounted in gold, with a gold coroneted head set with gems. It is by some credited with Saxon origin. The ordinary silver mace dates from 1735.

The Swords.—There are no fewer than four city swords. The Pearl Sword is said to have been presented to the city in 1571 by Queen Elizabeth when she opened the Royal Exchange; the Sword of State, dating from 1680, is always carried point-up before the Lord Mayor, except in the presence of the Sovereign or his judges; the Black Sword is carried in Lent or in times of Royal mourning; the Old Bailey Sword is placed above the Mayor when he sits at the Central Criminal Court; the Pearl Sword is used whenever the Sovereign visits the City.

The City Sword Bearer wears his peculiar Cap of Maintenance of sable fur lined with silk, even in the presence of the King.

The Mayoralty Seal.—This bears the legend *Sigill : Mairoratus : Civitatis : London*, and dates from 1381. It shows the City Shield with the sword which is erroneously said to commemorate the slaying of Wat Tyler by Walworth. Unfortunately for this legend the seal was in use two months before Wat Tyler's insurrection. The sword is, of course, that of St. Paul.

The Common Seal.—This dates from the fourteenth century and shows St. Paul with a sword in his right hand and the banner of England in his left. The words are

gillum Baronum, Londoniarum. It once contained the gure of Thomas à Becket, but at the Reformation the ity Arms were substituted. There are three keys of the ommon Seal, each different: one kept by the Lord layor, the second by the Chamberlain (for the Court of ldermen), and the third by the Comptroller (for the ourt of Common Council).

The Collar.—This symbol of rank dates from the xteenth century. It was enlarged in 1567. The gold ain is formed of the letter S intertwined with a Tudor se and knot inserted alternately. From the chain hangs portcullis from which depends the jewelled pendant.

The Coach.—The famous State coach, which figures in e Lord Mayor's Show on November 9 each year, weighs tons 16 cwt., and is drawn by six horses. It was built 1757. Cipriani, who painted the panels of the Royal oronation coach, is supposed to have decorated the ayoral coach. Like the Royal coach, it is not supported springs, but is swung from four huge leather braces ttached to gilt buckles bearing the Arms of London.

The Four Privileges.—Among the ancient bequests to e dignity of the Lord Mayor of London are four teresting and significant privileges:

i. The right of closing Temple Bar against the King.
ii. The right of taking precedence over any man but the King within the city.
iii. The right of attending the Privy Council on the accession of a new king.
iv. The right of acting as butler at the coronation banquets.

The closing of Temple Bar—the limit of the city's erties in the west—is of unknown antiquity. Although re is no gate at Temple Bar now it is still observed.

The Royal carriage pauses at the Griffin while the Lord Mayor advances and tenders the city's sword to the King, who returns it. This act is merely symbolic of the city's ancient independence, and may have originated at the city gates of old London long before the liberties were extended to Temple Bar.

The Mayor's right to precedence within the city has been jealously guarded and contested from time to time. His attendance at the Privy Council is a relic of London's right to a voice in the election of a king, and his position as butler at the coronation dates back into remote ages.

V. THE LIVERY COMPANIES

There are seventy-nine Livery Companies in the City of London and about 8,900 Liverymen. The name originated with the livery, or furred hood and gown, worn by the members of the livery in ancient times. Many of the city companies possess historic halls in which they transact their business; the others meet at Guildhall.

The origin of these ancient and important corporations was largely religious. In the first stage the guild was a purely religious association of men working in the same trade, and was generally dedicated in honour of some saint. Next it developed into a trade or craft guild. Finally, it became a regular corporate company under a Royal charter, having a perpetual succession, and possessing a common seal.

The evolution of the guilds and their relation to the companies is an interesting matter outside the scope of the present book.[1]

[1] See George Unwin's "The Guilds and Companies of London." (Methuen. 1908.)

One of the most striking things about this subject is ne large number of companies which formerly existed in ondon. The following, from a MS. belonging to the rewers Company, is a list of those which are now xtinct :

'anners
ouchmakers
puriers
leurers (makers of rough caps)
Vodmongers
ymnours (illuminators)
echis (surgeons)
öppersmiths
alochmakers (clogmakers)
latters
offrers
oyntmakers
Viredrawers
ardmakers (for carding wool or flax)
ynners.
Vhitawyers (dressers of white leather for gloves). Probably dedicated to B.V.M.
etherdyers
yebakers
ellemakers
orsours (horse-dealers)
harrotmakers (cart-makers)
rochemakers (makers of spits)
Ffelmongr'
Cornmongers
Bladesmythes
Ropers
Lanternmakers
Heymong'
Bokebinders
Scriptorer texti
Chapemakers (makers of chapes, or scabbard-ends)
Sheders (makers of sheathes for knives)
Malemakers (makers of saddle-bags)
Tablemakers
Lokyers
Ffourbours (dealers in second-hand clothes)
Burlesters (crossbow-makers)
Latoners
Setters (stone-layers)
Stuffers
Chesemongers. Probably dedicated to St. Michael
Bokelermakers
Botelmakers
Marblers
Nettemakers
Hosiers

Jwellers
Patnost'
Kervers' (stone carvers)
Orglemakers
Sopemakers

About the time of Edward II all citizens were obliged to be enrolled among the trade guilds proper to their own craft or mystery, and soon a distinction between greater and smaller companies was developed. Most of the guilds availed themselves of the licence reserved to them in the Acts against Livery, to use it, and they became, and are still, distinguished as the Livery Companies; a small number have no livery.

The following is an interesting quotation from Sir Walter Besant's picturesque work "London" (Chatto & Windus. 1900):

"At the period with which we are now concerned, the end of the fourteenth century, the companies were rapidly forming and presenting regulations for the approval of the Mayor and Aldermen. By the year 1363 there were thirty-two companies already formed whose laws and regulations had received the approbation of the King. Let us take those of the Company of Glovers. They are briefly as follows:

"(1) None but a freeman of the city shall make or sell gloves.

"(2) No glover shall be admitted to the freedom of the city unless with the assent of the Wardens of the trade.

"(3) No one shall entice away the servant of another.

"(4) If a servant in the trade shall make away with his master's chattels to the value of twelvepence, the Wardens shall make good the loss; and if the servant refuse to be

judged upon by the Wardens, he shall be taken before e Mayor and Aldermen.

" (5) No one shall sell his goods by candle-light.

" (6) Any false work found shall be taken before the ayor and Aldermen by the Wardens.

" (7) All things touching the trade within the city tween those who are not freemen shall be forfeited.

" (8) Journeymen shall be paid their present rate of ges.

" (9) Persons who entice away journeymen glovers to ke gloves in their own houses shall be brought before e Mayor and Aldermen.

" (10) Any one of the trade who refuses to obey these gulations shall be brought before the Mayor and dermen.

" Observe, upon these laws, first that the fourth simply nsfers the master's right to chastise his servant to the verning body of the company. This seems to put the ftsmen in a better position. Here, apparently, is mbination carried to the fullest. All the glovers in e city unite; no one shall make or sell gloves except eir own members; the company shall order the rate wages and the admission of apprentices; no glover ll work for private persons, or for any one, except by der of the company. Here is absolute protection of de and absolute command of trade. Unfortunately, e Wardens and court were not the craftsmen, but the sters. Therefore the regulations of trade were very ickly found to serve the enrichment of the masters and e repression of the craftsmen. And if the latter formed ovins' or conspiracies for the improvement of wages, ey very soon found out that such associations were put wn with the firmest hand. To be brought before the ayor and Aldermen meant, unless submission was made

and accepted, expulsion from the city. So long as the conditions of the time allowed, the companies created a Paradise for the master. The workman was suppressed; he could not combine; he could not live except on the terms imposed by his company: if he rebelled he was thrust out of the city gates. The jurisdiction of the city, however, ceased at the walls; when a greater London began to grow outside Cripplegate, Bishopsgate, and Aldgate, and on the reclaimed marshes of Westminster and along the river bank, craftsmen not of any company could settle down and work as they pleased. But they had to find a market, which might be impossible except within the city, where they were not admitted. Therefore the companies, as active guardians and jealous promoters of their trades, fulfilled their original purposes a long while, and enabled many generations of masters to grow rich upon the work of their servants. . . ."

Sir Walter winds up his account with the following interesting conclusion:

"For my own part, I confess that this repression, this silencing of the craftsman in the fourteenth century, seems to me to have been necessary for the growth and prosperity of the city. For the craftsman was then incredibly ignorant; he knew nothing except his own craft; as for his country, the conditions of the time, the outer world, he knew nothing at all; he might talk to the sailors who lay about the quays between voyages, but they could tell him nothing that would help him in his trade; he could not read, he could not inquire, because he knew not what question to ask or what information he wanted; he had no principles; he was naturally ready, for his own present advantages, to sacrifice the whole world; he believed all he was told. Had the London working man acquired such a share in the government of his city as he

ow has in the government of his country, the result ould have been a battlefield of discordant and ever-arying factions, ruled and led each in turn by a short-ved demagogue.

"It was, in short, a most happy circumstance for ondon that the government of the city fell into the hands an oligarchy, and still more happy that the oligarchs emselves were under the rule of a jealous and watchful vereign."

The Livery Companies weathered some stern storms in e eighteenth century, but the increase in land values in e nineteenth placed many of them in a prosperous and assailable position. Their duties to-day are largely aritable and hospitable. Most of them not only minister charitable funds but also promote the interests their craft through technical education. A few still ercise influence on the old trades which they used to onopolize. For instance, the Fishmongers Company aintains two inspectors of fish at Billingsgate Market. ne Goldsmiths, the Stationers, the Apothecaries, the ntners, the Plumbers, the Fruiterers and the Gunmakers ll take an active part in the trades they represent.

The Liverymen meet in the Guildhall every June to ect the Sheriffs and every September, as stated in the eceding notes, to exercise their privilege of electing the w Lord Mayor of London.

VI. ANTIQUITIES

It is not realized that we approach the end of archæo-gical excavation in London. The adventurous Roach nith era is over! The next few years will reveal the t scrap of any treasure which may still lie beneath the

soil of the city. The reason is that the foundations of the modern buildings go right down to the clay. The Georgian and Victorian builders did not penetrate so deeply into the past; they left cartloads of early London in the soil, and many is the cartload reclaimed since the war and taken to the London and the Guildhall Museums. But below the cellars of the new banks and the tall business premises which are now rising all over the city is nothing but prehistoric earth. For instance, when King William Street was rebuilding in 1918–19, it was possible to descend below the foundations of the premises which had been pulled down and to see almost a stratum of burned wood and Roman tiles. Coins were discovered in this deposit which appeared to date it from the time of the Claudian invasion or immediately after. Possibly this was a relic of the first fire of London caused when Boadicea in A.D. 79 gave the city to the flames. All this was cleared away. Below was nothing but virgin earth and the London clay. New methods of building have in the last few years interfered considerably with the discovery and preservation of archæological specimens. The man with a spade could generally be relied on to spot and preserve anything that looked to him unusual, but the pneumatic pick, and other inventions, are the deadly enemy of the museum.

The following brief notes of the various places where the chief architectural antiquities of London can be studied may be useful to those who wish to examine the actual remains of ancient London:

ROMAN PERIOD.

The Roman Wall.

Newgate, under present Criminal Court.
Trinity Square, near the Tower.

London Wall, near the churches of All Hallows and St. Alphege.
Churchyard of St. Giles, Cripplegate.
General Post Office.

Roman Baths.

Strand Lane, opposite Bush House.
Basement of the Coal Exchange.

Antiquities.—In the Guildhall Museum there are many architectural and sculptured fragments, including actual portions of the Roman Wall of London, tessellated pavements, and sepulchral as well as other sculpture. In the London Museum, St. James's, is a fine collection of Samian pottery found in London, including a pot inscribed "Ad Fanem Isidis" ("Next door to the Temple of Isis."). In the British Museum are sepulchral remains and a magnificent bronze head of Hadrian, which was dredged from the Thames.

ORMAN BUILDINGS.

The Keep and Chapel of the Tower of London.
The Church of St. Bartholomew the Great.
The crypt of St. Mary-le-Bow.
The crypt of St. John's Church, Clerkenwell.
The round nave of the Temple Church.
The crypt of the dormitory of Westminster Abbey.

ARLY ENGLISH PERIOD (thirteenth century).

Certain parts of the Tower of London, especially the inner curtain walls and the towers.
Temple Church, choir.
Southwark Cathedral, choir and lady chapel.

St. Bartholomew the Great, western doorway of the south aisle of the now destroyed nave.
Part of the crypt of St. John's Church, Clerkenwell.
Chapel and crypt of Lambeth Palace.
St. Helen's, Bishopsgate (portions).
All Hallows, Barking (portions).
Choir, chapter house and cloister of Westminster Abbey.

DECORATED PERIOD (late thirteenth and fourteenth centuries).

Church of Austin Friars, nave.
Church of St. Alphege, London Wall.
Church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, chapels to transept.
Church of St. Etheldreda, Ely Place.
Chapel of St. Stephen, crypt, Westminster.
Westminster Abbey, many tombs, and three bays of the east cloister.

PERPENDICULAR PERIOD (late fourteenth and fifteenth centuries).

Church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, main arcade.
Crypt of the Guildhall.
Merchant Taylor's Hall and Kitchen.
Savoy Chapel, Strand.
Church of St. Olave, Hart Street.
Church of St. Margaret, Westminster.
South and West Cloisters of Westminster Abbey.
Southwark Cathedral.
Rahere's tomb, St. Bartholomew the Great.
Porch of St. Sepulchre, Holborn.
Westminster Hall.
The porch of the Guildhall.
Crosby Hall, now in Chelsea.

TUDOR PERIOD (1485–1558).

Chapel of Henry VII, Westminster Abbey.
Gateway of St. James's Palace.
Portions of city churches.
All Hallows, Barking.
Chapel screen, Charterhouse.
Gray's Inn Hall (1555–1560).
Hall of the Middle Temple (1562–1572).

JACOBEAN (1603–1625).

Holland House, Kensington.
Trinity Hospital, Greenwich.

LATE RENAISSANCE (1625–1702).

Banqueting House, Whitehall.
St. Paul, Covent Garden.
Greenwich Hospital.
York House Water-gate, Embankment.
Ashburnham House, Westminster.
Lincoln's Inn Chapel.
The Wren Churches.

GEORGIAN PERIOD.

Chesterfield House.
The Mansion House.
Lansdowne House.
Apsley House.
The Bank of England.
Somerset House.
The Horse Guards.
St. Mary le Strand.
St. Martin's in the Fields.
St. Mary Woolnoth.
St. George's, Hanover Square.

The student of London history will be well repaid by a visit to the London Museum, St. James's, in which is a splendid collection of objects beautifully arranged (*see* Museums). The unspectacular work performed by those who watch the excavations in the City of London on behalf of this and the Guildhall Museums is not realized by the public because it is done so quietly. So much has been lost in the past that it must be a matter for rejoicing that every scrap of data that is dug up from London soil is now captured by these officials and housed behind glass.

VII. LITERARY LONDON

London has always shone like a promised land in the eyes of those ambitious to make a name in English literature. Some, such as Lamb, have been Londoners; others have been drawn to London, like Shakespeare, who journeyed up from dreamy Stratford-on-Avon to try his fortunes in the great city, so typical of that hope which has, century after century, dazzled the writer or the artist with the hope that some day he might keep a tryst with Fame in the shadow of St. Paul's. Some of them—as the long line of great thinkers proves—realized their ambition; some found sadness, neglect, and poverty; some harshness in this life and fame at the hands of another generation.

This list, by no means complete, links many great men to London localities, and nothing surely proves more vividly the greatness of the capital than these names which add lustre to the sound of London.

Richard Baxter.—This celebrated seventeenth-century Nonconformist divine preached and lectured frequently in the London churches, including the old church of

t. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet Street; in St. Mary Magdalen's, Milk Street, etc. He was married in the hurch of St. Bennet Fink. He spent the last years of his fe in Charterhouse Lane, where he died in 1691. He as buried in Christ Church, Newgate Street.

Robert Bloomfield wrote his famous "Farmer's Boy" hilst working at his cobbler's bench in Great Bell Yard, oleman Street, in the city. The place now bears the ame Telegraph Street.

Thomas Chatterton.—The first lodgings of Chatterton uring the four months of his life in London were in the ouse of a Mr. Walmsley, a plasterer, in Shoreditch. His elancholy death, by his own hands, took place in the ouse of a staymaker at 4 Brooke Street, Holborn. He as buried in a pauper's grave in the burial-ground of the orkhouse in Shoe Lane.

Geoffrey Chaucer.—Although little is known as to haucer's association with London, there is some reason think that he was born in a house which formerly stood the corner of Kerion Lane, a street that was destroyed the Great Fire of London, and never rebuilt. Chaucer as married in the chapel of the Savoy Palace. He lived r some time in the Gate House of Aldgate.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge.—At the age of ten he entered e Blue Coat School (1782). He was an occasional sitor, later on, at the "Salutation and Cat," a public-ouse at No. 17 Newgate Street. There his companions times were Southey and Charles Lamb.

Abraham Cowley was born, in 1618, in Fleet Street, ear Chancery Lane.

George Crabb, the poet, in 1780 took lodgings near the oyal Exchange. He frequented the "Hummums" in ovent Garden.

Daniel Defoe, the son of James Foe, a butcher, was born

in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate. In 1685 he occupied a shop in Freeman's Court, Cornhill, at the E. end of the Royal Exchange. For writing "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters" he was condemned to stand in the pillory before the Royal Exchange. Defoe died in Rope Makers' Alley, Moorfields, in the parish of his birth, namely, St. Giles, Cripplegate.

Charles Dickens.—Although not born in London, Dickens is one of the greatest of all Londoners. No finer or more sympathetic picture of late Georgian and early Victorian London is to be found than that preserved in his novels. He came to London as a lad and struggled in humble circumstances. Misery etched itself on his mind and he was all his life acutely sensitive to suffering, cruelty and oppression. The blacking factory in which he worked as a boy stood in Hungerford Market (now Charing Cross Station). In Chancery Lane, near the site of Furnival's Inn, he had his first married home. There is a bust of him over the door of the "Daily News" Office in Bouverie Street. He was the first editor of this journal. From 1837 to 1839 Dickens lived at 48 Doughty Street. Here "Oliver Twist" and "Nicholas Nickleby" were written. He moved to Devonshire Terrace, Marylebone, where he lived from 1839 till 1851. His next move was to Tavistock House (now pulled down), Tavistock Square. In 1860 he went to live at Gads Hill Place where, in 1870, he died. Dickens is buried in Westminster Abbey.

John Dryden.—Dryden is believed to have lodged with Herringman, the bookseller, in the New Exchange. He was married in the church of St. Swithin, London Stone, in 1663, at which time he was a parishioner of St. Clement Danes. From 1673 to 1682 Dryden lived in the parish of St. Bride, Fleet Street, and from 1682 to 1686 in Long Acre, in a house now indicated by a building known as

ıe Dryden Press. Subsequent dwelling-places in ondon were 16 Fetter Lane and Gerard Street, Soho. ɛ died at the latter place in 1700.

Tom D'Urfey is said to have found inspiration for his Pills to purge Melancholy" at a convivial meeting at ıe "Queen's Arms" tavern, Newgate Street, on a site ow covered by the General Post Office.

"*George Eliot.*"—During her life in London, the great ovelist lived at 142 Strand; 16 Blandford Square; Holly olly Lodge, Wimbledon Park Road; Priory, 21 North ank, St. John's Wood; and 4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, here she died. She was buried in Highgate Cemetery.

Henry Fielding was married, in 1747, at the church of t. Benet, Paul's Wharf. He lived in Bow Street and in uckingham Street, Strand.

John Foxe, the martyrologist, at one time lived in Grub reet, Cripplegate, a street afterwards named Milton reet. Foxe, who is believed to have held for a time the ving of St. Giles, Cripplegate, preached at Paul's Cross.

Benjamin Franklin, in 1724, lodged with his inseparable mpanion, James Ralph, in Little Britain, at a cost of ree shillings and sixpence a week. He lived at 7 Craven reet, Strand; Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; artholomew's Close, Great Wild Street.

John Gay was, early in life, a silk-mercer's apprentice the Strand. He lived in Catherine Street, Covent arden, and in Burlington Gardens.

Edward Gibbon was born at Putney in 1737. He lived 7 Bentinck Street, Manchester Square; 76 St. James's reet, Great College Street, Westminster.

Oliver Goldsmith on his first arrival in London in 1756 s employed by a chemist at the corner of Monument rd and Fish Street. Later on he was engaged in read- proofs for Samuel Richardson in Salisbury Court,

Fleet Street. In 1758 he lodged at No. 12 Green Arbor Court, Old Bailey. Subsequent residences were No. 6 Wine Office Court, Fleet Street; No. 2 Garden Court, Middle Temple; No. 2 Brick Court, Middle Temple. His name is associated with the "Boar's Head" tavern in Eastcheap; the "Old Red Lion," Islington; and the "Old Baptist's Head," St. John's Lane, Clerkenwell.

George Grote was educated at Charterhouse School, and entered his father's bank at 62 Threadneedle Street, where he lived until 1820.

William Hazlitt came to London when a boy to study for the ministry at Hackney. Among his many addresses in London are: 3 Bouverie Street; Down Street, Piccadilly; 6 Frith Street, Soho; 109 Great Russell Street; 40 Half Moon Street; 12 Rathbone Place; 9 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane; 19 York Street, Westminster.

Robert Herrick was born in Wood Street, Cheapside, and baptized in the former church of St. Vedast, Foster Lane. His youth was spent in London.

Thomas Hood was born over the bookshop of Messrs. Vernon & Hood, in the Poultry. The house has been demolished, and its site is now indicated by No. 31 Poultry. Hood's first school was situated in Tokenhouse Yard, and was kept by the Misses Hogsflesh.

Theodore Hook was born in Bloomsbury, but he was at one time associated with London. In 1820, for example, he established a newspaper called "John Bull," the office of which was in Gough Square, Fleet Street.

Leigh Hunt was educated at the Blue Coat School, in Newgate Street. The subsequent years of his life were spent in many places just outside the city.

Douglas Jerrold lived at Broad Court, Long Acre, when a printer's apprentice.

Dr. Samuel Johnson's love for London and all that ıated thereto is well known. He came to London in 37, and his first lodgings were in Exeter Street, Strand. e began his work on the "Gentleman's Magazine" in e same year. The office of the editor at that time was St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.

From 1748 to 1758, Johnson lived at No. 17 Gough uare, Fleet Street, and it was here that he began the blication of the "Rambler" and completed his Dictionary," which was published in 1755. In 1759 was living at Staple Inn, Holborn, and later on he moved to chambers in the Inner Temple Lane. This use, which was No. 1 in the lane, has been removed. hnson's chambers were situated on the first floor. om 1765 to 1776 Johnson lived at No. 7 Johnson's ourt, Fleet Street, and here it was that he wrote the ologue to Goldsmith's "Good Natured Man," and blished his "Journey to the Hebrides," his edition of akespeare, and a new edition of the "Dictionary." hnson's next move was to No. 8 Bolt Court, Fleet reet, and there he passed the remainder of his life. He ed in this house on December 13, 1784.

Dr. Johnson was a regular attendant at the church of . Clement Danes, where his pew, in the N. gallery, ars an inscribed brass plate recording the fact.

Ben Jonson was a good deal in and about London, and hough precise details as to his various dwelling-places e wanting, it is certain that he was associated with the lobe Theatre and the Bear Gardens in Southwark. He so frequented the "Devil" tavern, which stood at o. 1 Fleet Street.

John Keats was born in 1795 at No. 24 (rebuilt) Finsısy Pavement. He was baptized in St. Botolph, shopsgate. From 1815–16 he studied at Guy's

Hospital. In Well Walk, Hampstead, he wrote "Endymion." He subsequently lived in apartments in a house in the Poultry.

Charles Lamb was born in Crown Office Row, in the Temple, in 1775. He went to school first near Fetter Lane, and later on at Christ Hospital. He was employed first at South Sea House, and subsequently as an accountant in the house of the East India Company, where he remained for thirty-three years. His home during part of this time was in Little Queen Street, Holborn, the site of it being now occupied by Holy Trinity Church. He was a frequent visitor to the "Feathers," a public-house in Hand Court, Holborn, and the "Salutation and Cat," No. 17 Newgate Street. Lamb's subsequent residences were Mitre Court Buildings in the Temple; Inner Temple Lane; and Russell Court, Drury Lane.

John Locke.—In 1667 Locke took up his residence in London in the family of Lord Ashley, who lived in Essex House in the Strand. The site is now occupied by Essex Street.

Richard Lovelace, who, when he wrote his famous poem, "To Althea from Prison," was incarcerated in the Gate House at Westminster, died in London in 1658. His death is believed to have taken place in Gunpowder Alley, near Shoe Lane, and he was buried in St. Bride's Church, a building which was destroyed in the Great Fire and afterwards rebuilt.

Thomas Babington Macaulay.—At an early age Macaulay was brought to live in London at a house in Birchin Lane, Cornhill. He lived in the Albany; Holly Lodge, Kensington; High Street, Clapham; Gray's Inn; and Clarges Street.

Christopher Marlow was a player at the Curtain Theatre

n Holywell Lane, Shoreditch. He was buried at the hurch of St. Nicholas, Deptford.

John Milton.—Some of the most interesting of the terary associations of London are those relating to John Milton. He was born in London, and spent much of is time there, and there died and there was buried. It a curious fact that very few of the houses with which e was connected, either by residence or otherwise, have urvived. Milton's birthplace in Bread Street, Cheapde, and the adjacent church of All Hallows, in which he as baptized, were both destroyed in the Great Fire. t an early age Milton was sent to St. Paul's School, but is building also has been destroyed.

In 1639 Milton lodged in the house of a tailor, named ussell, in St. Bride's Churchyard. After that he took a ouse in Aldersgate Street. In 1644 he removed to o. 17 the Barbican, Aldersgate Street, a house which as preserved until the year 1864. After a short residence n the Barbican, Milton went to live in a small house in olborn, opening backwards into Lincoln's Inn Fields, nd situated probably between Great and Little Turniles.

Milton's home, after the Restoration in 1660, was in artholomew Close. After receiving the Royal pardon e went again to live in Holborn, in a house near Red ion Fields, afterwards known as Red Lion Square. fter this he went to live in Jewin Street, Aldersgate, here in 1662 he married his third wife.

The closing years of Milton's life were spent in a house Artillery Walk, Bunhill Fields, where he composed Paradise Lost," "Paradise Regained," and "Samson gonistes." His daughters wrote from his dictation. It as in this house that Milton died. His remains were uried within the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where,

been remarked, his plays contain unmistakable and abundant evidence that he was perfectly familiar with London and London people.

Percy Bysshe Shelley married Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin in St. Mildred's Church, Bread Street.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan won his fame in London and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He had almost as many addresses as Milton, and in the course of his busy literary life lived at: 14 Clifford Street; Sackville Street; 9 George Street, Hanover Square; 10 Hertford Street, Mayfair; Orchard Street, Portman Square; 55 Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn; 14 and 17 Savile Row; Pall Mall; and the Temple.

James Shirley, the dramatic poet and scholar, was born in the parish of St. Mary Woolchurch in 1594. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School, in Suffolk Lane, Upper Thames Street.

Sir Philip Sidney, who was born at Penshurst, Kent, in 1554, lived for a time with his grandfather in Threadneedle Street. He probably paid frequent visits to Crosby Place.

Edmund Spenser was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School in Suffolk Lane, Upper Thames Street. He was frequently at Essex House, which stood on the site of Essex Street, Strand.

Sir Richard Steele, the well-known Irish wit and critic, was educated at the Charterhouse. He subsequently lived at Westminster and Chelsea.

John Taylor, the water poet, a contemporary of Shakespeare, mentions having set out from the "Bell" inn, without Aldersgate, and also the "Rose" tavern on Holborn Hill. He died in Phœnix Alley, Long Acre, in 1654.

William Makepeace Thackeray entered Charterhouse

1822, "a pretty, gentle, and rather timid boy." A
ablet in Wilderness Row, Clerkenwell Road, notes the
ct that here he lived as one of fifty boarders. Later he
ved in Charterhouse Square as a day boy, and in 1823 he
ft Charterhouse. From 1860–62 he edited the "Corn-
ll Magazine" on Cornhill. In 1842 he was lodging in
rmyn Street close to the Geological Museum. From
44–46 he lived in St. James's Street. It was at 16 (at
at time called No. 13) Young Street, off Kensington
igh Street, that Thackeray lived from 1846–53, writing
ere "Esmond," "Pendennis" and "Vanity Fair." He
rote his later novels, "The Newcomes" and "The
irginians" between 1853 and 1861 at No. 36 Onslow
quare. He died at 2 Palace Green, Kensington, in 1862.
hackeray was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery.

James Thomson, the poet, wrote certain parts of his
Seasons" in Little Tower Street, Eastcheap.

Izaak Walton was at one time a linen-draper in the
oyal Burse, Cornhill. At a later period he had a shop
Fleet Street near Temple Bar, and subsequently he
moved to Chancery Lane.

Isaac Watts was associated with London by belonging
Mr. Rowe's church in Girdlers' Hall, Basinghall Street,
d by preaching, as Dr. Chauncey's assistant, in the
urch in Mark Lane, his connexion with the latter
urch extending over fifty years. Dr. Watts was in
02 living with Mr. Thomas Hollis in the Minories.

John Wesley was educated at the Charterhouse, where
made it a custom to run three times round the grounds
ery morning. He was associated with the meeting-
ces in Pinner's Hall, Old Broad Street; with the
undry, Moorfields; the New Wells, Clerkenwell;
d in the City Road. Wesley died in a house adjoining
e City Road Chapel.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PLACES, BUILDINGS, STREETS, ETC.

NOTE.—Long subdivisions in a concise alphabetical list are confusing to the reader, therefore the writer has considered it more convenient to group

Churches	*Inns of Court*
City Company Halls	*Museums and Art Galleries*

at the end of the book under their respective headings.

ADELPHI, The.—Here in 1345 was the town house of the Bishops of Durham. Ill-fated Lady Jane Grey was married in this house, and it was from Durham House that she went to the Tower to be proclaimed Queen. Henry VIII induced the Bishop to exchange the house for other property, and it passed to the Crown. Elizabeth gave it to Walter Raleigh, who lived there from 1583–1603. Durham House was demolished in 1608, and a building containing shops called the New Exchange (often visited by Pepys) was erected on the site. Few Restoration dramatists fail to mention the New Exchange, which at that time was a popular and fashionable shopping centre. In a shop in the New Exchange sat a woman who wore a white mask, known as the "White Milliner." She was the Duchess of Tyrconnel. The first edition of "Othello" was published here in 1622.

The four Scottish brothers Adam obtained a 99-year lease of the district in 1768, and Adelphi Terrace rose literally to the sound of bagpipes, for the brothers, dis-

overing that they could import bricklayers and labourers rom Scotland at less cost than they could employ London abour, caused hordes of Scottish workers to build the emarkable series of arches on which the Terrace is raised o the Strand level. They worked egged on by bag-ipes, but, later, discovering that they were receiving ower wages than those current, went on strike! So cot met Scot! Adelphi Terrace, inspired by the Palace f Diocletian in the Bay of Spalato, lost its grandeur when he Embankment was constructed. It was designed, of ourse, to rise sheer from the river.

The Terrace has housed famous inhabitants. David Garrick died in a back room in No. 5. Here he enter-ained Dr. Johnson and Rousseau. Thomas Hardy ved at No. 8 from 1863–1867. At No. 103 was the amous "Fountain" tavern in which Johnson read Irene" to Garrick. Coutts' Bank opened here. The delphi Hotel (formerly "Osborne's," as mentioned in Pickwick," Chapter LVI) welcomed Gibbon when he ame from Lausanne with the final MSS. of "The Decline nd Fall." In 1787 Crabbe the poet stayed here. So id Isaac d'Israeli, the father of Lord Beaconsfield. Two terary inhabitants of the Adelphi to-day are Sir James arrie and Bernard Shaw.

Admiralty, The.—In Pepys' time the Navy Office was a Crutched Friars. The old Admiralty is the left flank f the Government offices on the N. side of Whitehall, nd occupied the site of Wallingford House, from whose oof Archbishop Usher swooned at the sight of Charles I alking to the scaffold in Whitehall. Nelson's body lay n state in the Old Admiralty on January 6, 1806. The ew Admiralty, which is easily distinguished by the large ireless aerial on the roof, joins the Admiralty Arch. In he old days the Admiralty roof was similarly occupied.

During the Napoleonic wars it boasted a semaphore, with which, on a clear day, it was possible to send a message to Portsmouth within an hour. To-day the Admiralty roof keeps the Sea Lords in instantaneous touch with the Fleet in every corner of the Seven Seas.

Albany, The (Piccadilly).—The most famous bachelor quarters in London, a place which housed nearly all the best heroes of Victorian fiction. It derives its name from the Duke of York (son of George III), who lived here. In 1803 the Albany was let out as chambers to widowers and unmarried men. Byron lived at H 6 from 1814–1815, and he vacated his rooms to be married to Miss Milbanke. Lord Lytton occupied Byron's suite and wrote many novels there. Lord Macaulay (No. 1 Block E) wrote there his history and "The Lays of Ancient Rome." George Canning and Gladstone also occupied chambers in the Albany.

Albemarle Street (Piccadilly).—Named after the second Duke of Albemarle, the son of General Monk. The house of John Murray the publisher, No. 50A, teems with literary associations. Here are preserved many Byronic relics and memorials of other famous nineteenth-century literary men. In this house Byron and Scott and Southey and Crabbe met for the first time. Byron described No. 50A in the following lines:

> The room's so full of wits and bards
> Crabbes, Campbells, Crokers, Freres and Wards.

No. 21 is the solemn, classic building of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, founded in 1799 to encourage the arts and sciences. Carlyle lectured here on "Heroes" in 1840. The Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory at No. 20 commemorates the fact that Michael Faraday conducted his experimental researches into electricity in

TRAFALGAR SQUARE FROM AN AEROPLANE

he neighbouring building. At No. 4, so a wall tablet eminds us, the versatile Lord Brougham (1778–1868) ved. He is remembered now not as lawyer, orator, nguist, mathematician, or politician, but as the designer f the now defunct four-wheeler and the discoverer of Cannes as a health resort, in which place he is still aturally remembered and revered as the ideal English- nan.

Albert Hall, The.—Irreverent Americans have com- ared this domed hall to a wedding cake from which the op structure (the Albert Memorial) has blown away. The Royal Albert Hall, which is capable of containing bout 8,000 persons, was built in 1867–1871 from a design aid to have been suggested by the Prince Consort. Here are held concerts, public meetings, and costume balls. The organ is said to be the largest in the world nd it must undoubtedly be the loudest. It contains bout 120 registers, about 8,000 pipes distributed over our manuals and a pedal organ.

Albert Memorial, The.—The elaborate national monu- nent to Prince Albert, erected in 1872 from the design f Sir Gilbert Scott, stands near the site occupied by the reat Exhibition of 1875. It cost £120,000 and has many nemies. The central feature of the lavish design is a olossal figure of the Prince Consort in Garter robes.

Aldermanbury.—The centre of London during the axon period. Here was probably the "bury" or house f the aldermen, the predecessor of our present Guild- all.

Aldersgate Street.—Like Aldgate, Aldersgate (formerly Aldredesgate) was one of the ancient gates of London. No. 62 is approximately the site of the gate which was ulled down in 1761. John Day, the Elizabethan rinter, lived in the gate house with Foxe, the author

of the "Book of Martyrs." Among many famous books printed by Day from this place was the folio Bible of 1549. According to Philips, Milton had "a pretty garden house in this street, at the end of an entry." This was in Lamb Alley (now Maidenhead Court, 29 Aldersgate Street). The poet, who lived here for two years, moved to this address from St. Bride's Churchyard, where he had kept a small school. In Lamb Alley he and his first wife, Mary Powell, became reconciled after their estrangement, and soon after the poet moved to a larger house in Barbican. He moved again in two years to a house in High Holborn, overlooking Lincoln's Inn Fields. Again he moved after the Restoration to Jewin Street, where he married his third wife.

A board over two shops half-way down Aldersgate Street used to assert that "This was Shakespeare's House." There was, of course, no justification for the statement. Where Shakespeare lived is one of the mysteries of London. He purchased a house in Blackfriars in March, 1612, "abutting from a street leading down to Puddle Wharf on the east part, right against the King's Majesty's Wardrobe"; he is not considered to have lived there. "William Shakespeare" occurs as the owner of property valued at £5 in St. Helen's Parish, but he did not reside there either.

Aldgate.—In 1374 the whole of the dwelling-house above the Ealdgate or Oldgate was leased to Geoffrey Chaucer. The site of the old gate, which was probably one of the original gates erected by the Romans, was between Duke Street and Houndsditch. It was rebuilt in the twelfth century, again in 1609, and pulled down in 1761. It was through Aldgate that the barons entered London in 1215 to meet King John. When Aldgate was pulled down it was bought by a Mr. Messell, a keen

ıtiquary, of Bethnal Green, who rebuilt the gate on ıe N. side of his house, but no trace of it remains.

Aldgate Pump.—Stow mentions that a pump stood ere in his time. A drinking fountain was erected in 376. The novels of Dickens contain frequent mention this spot. A draught (draft) on Aldgate Pump was one time a common London term for a worthless bill.

Aldwych.—This street commemorates in its name the llage of Aldwic, in which the Danes dwelt in the tenth ntury. Numerous lanes and courts were swept away to ake it in 1899–1905.

Amen Court.—A lovely quiet nook in the heart of ondon. Here live the canons of St. Paul's. Many of ıe house doors retain the old extinguishers into which ıe linkmen thrust their torches. At No. 1 died the ev. R. H. Barham, author of "Ingoldsby Legends." o. 17 marks the site of the "Salutation" tavern, in ıich Wren sought refreshment during the rebuilding St. Paul's. Here also came Lamb and Coleridge and outhey.

Apollo Court (Fleet Street).—Commemorates the ollo Club, presided over by genial Ben Jonson and held the "Devil" tavern, which formerly stood nearby. n Jonson is said to have drawn up the rules of the club. Charles II's time doctors and lawyers frequented the Devil." Steele describes it, and Swift wrote to Stella ling her that he dined there on October 12, 1710, with ldison and Dr. Garth. In 1751 Dr. Johnson, in a dden fit of enthusiasm, decided to give an all-night rty at the "Devil" to celebrate the first novel of rs. Lennox, "The Life of Harriet Stuart." He dered an immense apple pie with complimentary bay ves attached to it. The strenuous evening was scribed by Sir John Hawkins, who took part in it.

Apsley House (Hyde Park Corner).—This dull-looking house was built in red brick by the Adam brothers in 1771 and refaced in Bath stone at a later date. It was purchased by the nation in 1820 and presented to the Iron Duke. It has never lost its metallic air. The Reform Bill rioters smashed its windows in 1831–1832, after which the Duke of Wellington installed iron shutters, which he never consented, even in the days when he was London's popular idol, to remove. Till he died the Duke held his famous Waterloo Dinner in the large gallery on June 18th every year. As years went by, the chairs became fewer and fewer, as time took toll of the Waterloo veterans.

The house is full of interesting treasures. At the foot of the staircase is Canova's huge statue of Napoleon. Among the pictures are those from the Royal Spanish Collection captured by the British Army and taken from Joseph Bonaparte's travelling carriage during his retreat from Vittoria. Sir W. Allen's picture of Waterloo also hangs there. The Duke of Wellington is said to have criticized it laconically as follows: "Very good; not too much smoke."

Arlington Street (Piccadilly).—This street has always housed politicians. Walpole occupied No. 5 till his death in 1746; his son, Horace Walpole, lived there after him. Horace Walpole was born in No. 17, which his father occupied from 1716–1742. Lord Salisbury occupied No. 20. In this street Lord and Lady Nelson, who had lodgings there, quarrelled in 1800–1801, with the result that she left her husband and never returned to him. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu lived in this street before she was married.

Arundel Street (Strand).—Built in 1678 partly on the site of Arundel House, one of the old Strand palaces.

ohn Evelyn and his family used to visit there fre-
uently. At the upper end of the street was the famous
Crown and Anchor" tavern (burnt down in 1854)
equented by Johnson and his faithful recorder.

Austin Friars.—The Dutch Church here was an
ugustinian Friary, and dates from 1253.

Ave Maria Lane.—Once noted for its booksellers.
ike Paternoster Row and Amen Court (and Corner) it
erives its name from its association with St. Paul's.

Bank of England, The.—This remarkable windowless
alled building was designed by Sir John Soane (*see*
oane Museum) and erected from 1734 onwards. It is
ow being reformed to modern requirements. The
.W. corner was adapted from the Temple of the Sibyl
Tivoli and the entrance to the Bullion Yard is a copy
Constantine's Arch in Rome. The charming little
arden Court, with its ancient plane tree, is on the site
the churchyard of St. Christopher-le-Stocks. Members
the staff who died during the Great War are com-
emorated by a statue of St. Christopher carrying the
hrist Child, unveiled in 1921.

William Paterson, the great financial genius, was the
under of the Bank of England, which till 1834 was the
ly joint-stock bank in the country. It is the only
nk with the power of issuing paper money. Before the
esent building was erected the Bank was carried on in
ercers' Chapel, and afterwards in Grocers' Hall.
ery night a detachment of footguards marches from
rracks along the Embankment to guard the Bank of
gland during the night.

Bankside (Southwark).—A beautiful view of St. Paul's
be obtained here. For centuries this strip of river
ntage had an evil reputation as the home of actors,
abonds, and rogues of every kind. The notorious

Southwark "stews" were here. For us it is hallowed by memories of Shakespeare and is famous as the nursery of the Elizabethan drama. Richard Burbage's Globe Theatre, built about 1593, stood on Bankside, and here Shakespeare played in 1603. Ben Jonson witnessed the burning down of this theatre in 1613. It was rebuilt the year following. The Rose and the Hope Theatres stood here. Falcon Dock perpetuates the name of the "Falcon" tavern in which Shakespeare and his companions refreshed themselves after their labours at the Globe. Fifteen of Shakespeare's plays were produced at the Globe. A tablet on the wall of Barclay and Perkins' Brewery in Park Street states that it is erected on the site of the Globe Theatre, but some authorities prefer the theory that this building stood on the S. side of Maiden Lane. Pepys witnessed bear-baiting on Bankside and thought it a "rude and nasty pleasure." Oliver Goldsmith practised as a doctor on Bankside in 1756. Cardinal's Cap Alley commemorates one of the most notorious houses on Bankside, a place called "The Cardinal's Hat." Queen Elizabeth went by water on May 26, 1599, to see bull-baiting. Evelyn went there in his day and was too disgusted to repeat his visit. The last master of the bear garden was Edward Alleyn, the actor, who founded Dulwich College. (*See also* Southwark.)

Barbican (E.C. 1).—This street, running from Smithfield to Finsbury Square, is named after the "barbican" or watch tower on the city wall, the remains of which were visible in the early nineteenth century. Camden in his "Britannia" (1586) says: "The suburb also runs out of the north-west side of London, is large, and had formerly a watch tower or military fence from whence it came to be called by an Arabick name—Barbacan." Milton lived in a house on the N. side of the street, pulled

wn in 1864, and in this street was the mansion of the
et's early patrons, the Bridgewater family.

Bartholomew Close (Smithfield).—Here Milton hid
er the Restoration. In his early days Ben Jonson
ed here. Hogarth was born here in 1697. Benjamin
anklin worked at Palmer's printing establishment, which
s set up in the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church
ter this chapel became a fringe factory). Washington
ving lodged in this close. Another famous resident was
r. Caius, founder of Caius College, Cambridge.

Basinghall Street (E.C.2).—Basing was Lord Mayor of
ondon in the third year of Henry III. In this street
e the halls of the Coopers', Girdlers,' and Weavers'
ompanies. The Weavers claim to be the most ancient
the English handicraft guilds. One of the treasured
ssessions of the Weavers' Company is a picture of
illiam Lee, who invented the stocking loom in 1589,
cause—so legend says—he fell in love with a country
rl who was more attentive to her knitting than to his
oposals.

Bath Street, Newgate Street (Cold Bath Fields).—The
pression that there was a Roman bath in this street is
roneous. One of the first Turkish baths was opened
re in 1679. A writer in the "Spectator" (No. 332)
entions it.

Battersea Park, the well-known open space on the S.
le of the Thames, opposite Chelsea Hospital, is remark-
le for its beautiful forest trees, for its sub-tropical
rden, for its lake, and for the fact that in 1829 a duel
s fought here between the Duke of Wellington and
rd Winchelsea.

Bell Yard (Carter Lane).—Here is the site of the
Bell" inn. It is marked by a wall inscription. From
e "Bell" Richard Quincy wrote to Shakespeare the

only letter which exists addressed to him. It is now in the Birthplace Museum at Stratford-on-Avon.

Belle Sauvage Yard (Ludgate Hill).—Oceans of ink have been wasted in attempts to explain the origin of this name. Here was a famous old inn noted for the plays and bull-baiting performed in its yard. In 1584 the inn was described as "La Belle Savage." In Queen Anne's time its sign was a savage standing near a bell. In his obscure days Grinling Gibbons lived here. Evelyn brought his genius to the notice of Charles II. With the coming of the railways the old coaching inn declined and was demolished. Two relics of the inn are preserved in the yard, a china plate inscribed "La Belle Sauvage Hotel," and a stone carving of the Elephant and Castle, which stood over the gate of the inn.

Belgrave Square gives the name Belgravia to that district. Till 1825 it was a swampy ground known as "Five Fields." Most of the street names are associated with the Westminster family, who are the ground landlords.

Berkeley Square.—Built in 1698 and named after John, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton. One of the most aristocratic London squares and the "Buckley Square," of which Thackeray wrote in the "Yellowplush Papers" and "Ballads." The plane trees in the central garden date from 1759. Several of the houses retain the old link extinguishers in the ironwork above the railings. Among those who have lived here are Horace Walpole, who died at No. 11 in 1797, Colley Cibber, William Pitt, and Lord Clive, the founder of the Indian Empire. A story connects the square with Beau Brummell. Raikes in his "Journal" writes: "At five o'clock on a fine summer's morning in 1813 he (Brummell) was walking with me through Berkeley Square lamenting his misfortunes at cards, when he suddenly stopped, seeing something

ittering in the kennel. He stooped down and took up crooked sixpence, saying, 'Here is an harbinger of good ck.' He took it home and before going to bed drilled hole in it and fastened it to his watch chain. The spell as good. During more than two years he was a constant inner at play and on the turf, and I believe, realized arly £30,000."

Bethlem Hospital (Lambeth Road).—The site of this mous asylum was purchased in 1926 by Lord Rotherere and will become a public park. The hospital has a story that goes back to 1247, when a religious house was unded in Bishopsgate by a sheriff of London called mon Fitz-Mary. At the Dissolution, Henry VIII gave e hospital to the city, and it was then turned into a spital for the insane and its quarters in 1675 moved to oorfields. Here lunatics chained to the walls were one the most ghastly sights in the London of that time. he present buildings occupy the site of the "Dog and uck" pleasure gardens, which gained an unsavoury putation in the eighteenth century.

Billingsgate.—Here was perhaps the principal port of oman London. It is now dominated by London's eat fish market. In "London Statistics" published by e London County Council (1925) the amount of fish ssing through Billingsgate Market for the year 1923 is ven as 181,738 tons. Officials of the Fishmongers' ompany, which is one of the few city companies still tively associated with the trade from which it grew, spect the fish on sale and see that it is fit for conmption. In the morning the streets are a solid mass of rts, lorries, and vans. Billingsgate in the old days was mous for its language, but to-day the visitor can walk rough it without hearing a stray "damn." The arket, which was opened in 1877 (but fish was sold here

for centuries before), begins every morning at 5 a.m. to the sound of a bell. Hogarth must have enjoyed sketching here, for in his time it abounded in rough gin-drinking sluts and every variety of clear-cut "low life" types. The porters who carry the fish from market to vans wear hide hats like Chinese pagodas on which they balance piles of boxes. When a man's neck "sets," as they call it, a porter can carry several stones weight in this manner.

Bird-in-Hand Court (Cheapside).—Here Keats lived in 1816 and wrote much of his early poetry.

Bishopsgate.—Named after the gate rebuilt by Erkenwald, Bishop of London in the seventh century. Bishopsgate Street Within extends from Cornhill to Camomile Street. Its chief glory departed in 1909 when Crosby Hall was taken to Chelsea (*see* Crosby Hall). In Bishopsgate Street Without once stood the historic house of Sir Paul Pindar.

Blackfriars.—Here is a region of London steeped in historic memories. The Black Friars were Dominicans who settled in this district towards the end of the thirteenth century. After the Dissolution the famous friary fell on evil days. In 1596 Burbage established here London's first covered theatre, in which it is probable that Shakespeare acted. The name, Playhouse Yard, recalls this building. The Fleet River, which still flows underground beneath Ludgate Circus, discharges its waters into the Thames at Blackfriars. At this junction stood Castle Baynard from the 11th to the 14th century. Henry VIII lodged here. This stronghold was destroyed in the Great Fire. Another Blackfriars landmark consumed by the Fire was the notorious Palace of Bridewell which took its name from the holy well of St. Bridget's in the churchyard of St. Bride's, Fleet Street (an old pump handle marks the site of the well in Fleet Lane, Bride

Lane). Henry VIII restored Bridewell and lodged there during the trial of Catherine of Aragon. Bridewell later became a notorious prison in which the inmates were whipped before the court of governors. After the Fire the prison was rebuilt but pulled down in 1864. The portrait bust of Edward IV over the door of No. 14 New Bridge Street marks the site of Bridewell.

Blackfriars Bridge.—The earlier bridge here was designed by Robert Mylne, built at a cost of £152,840, and opened in 1769. Subsequently the bridge was lowered, and the open balustrade removed. The present bridge was built in 1864–1869, at a cost of £265,000, from the designs of J. Cubitt.

Bond Street (Old).—The most fashionable and exclusive shopping street in London and one of the famous luxury streets of the world. It takes its name from Sir Thomas Bond, who began to lay it out in 1686 when this district was open country. In fact, as late as the reign of Queen Anne, General Oglethorpe, who died in 1785, used to boast that he had shot woodcock in Mayfair. Sterne died at 41 Old Bond Street in 1768. Boswell lived in this street also. In New Bond Street lived Dean Swift. Nelson lived at No. 14 in 1797 and Lady Hamilton at No. 150 in 1813. All these houses have been rebuilt, but Bond Street retains its character in a marvellous way. There is a delicious "small town" air about it, due in some measure to its provision shops, with their cheeses, game, fish, and other foods. In no other street in London are kippers and pearl necklaces in such friendly proximity.

Bread Street. (*See* Cheapside.)

Bridgewater House (St. James's).—The residence of the Earl of Ellesmere, contains the finest private picture gallery in England. Here the splendid collection of an

eighteenth-century nobleman is preserved intact. The collection contains the famous Chandos portrait of Shakespeare, which the first Lord Ellesmere bought at the Stowe sale for 355 guineas. The main collection was formed by the third Duke of Bridgewater who died in 1803. The majority of his best pictures came from the famous gallery of Phillipe Egalite, Duc d'Orleans, who sold his Flemish and Dutch and Italian pictures to a banker in 1792. This house occupies the site of Berkshire House which was known as Cleveland House after Charles II presented it to the beautiful Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland.

British Museum. (*See* Museums and Galleries, at end.)

Buckingham Palace.—The residence of the King and Queen. The guard changing in the forecourt at 11 a.m. every morning is one of the sights of London. (When the Court is out of Town this ceremony takes place at St. James's Palace.) There have been many Royal palaces in London; the Tower, the Palace of Bridewell, Whitehall, St. James's Palace. In the time of Charles II the ground on which Buckingham Palace now stands was known as "Mulberry Garden," a pleasure resort, which Samuel Pepys found "a very silly place, worse than Spring Garden." Its name was derived from the mulberries planted there by James I whose whim it was to encourage the British silk industry. John Dryden, however, liked Mulberry Garden, or rather he liked to go there and eat mulberry tarts. The garden made way for Goring House, afterwards Arlington House occupied by the Earl of Arlington. In the year of the Great Plague he brought to England the first pound of tea to be imported into this country. It cost him 60s. so that, as Timbs remarks, "in all probability the first cup of

tea made in England was drank where Buckingham House now stands."

Arlington House made way, in 1703, for Buckingham House, the town house of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, a mansion of red brick. George III bought the house for £21,000 and moved from St. James's Palace. Here in 1767 Dr. Johnson experienced his famous interview with George III as related by Boswell, his biographer. Nash remodelled Buckingham House for George IV about 1825 since when it has been called Buckingham Palace. In 1913 the front of the Palace was reformed to a design by Sir Aston Webb in order to provide a fitter background for the Victoria Memorial.

The picture galleries contain many Dutch and Flemish works collected by George IV. The gardens of Buckingham Palace, which are beautiful and unspoilt, cover forty acres, of which five are occupied by a lake. The Royal Mews in Buckingham Palace Road may be inspected on application to the Master of the Horse. The chief object of interest is the beautiful gold Coronation coach, with panels painted by Cipriani.

Bucklesbury.—This street represents the site of a manor house belonging to the Buckle family. Sir Thomas More lived in this street and here his daughter (afterwards Margaret Roper) was born. In Bucklesbury once stood the great conduit which brought water from Conduit Mead near Oxford Road and Paddington. In Shakespeare's time there was evidently a herb market in the neighbourhood of this street for the sentence, "like Bucklers-Bury in simple-time" occurs in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" (Act iii, Scene iii). Barge Yard, near Bucklesbury, which seems to-day so remote from riverside life gained its name because in the old days when the

Walbrook was a navigable stream barges were rowed or towed out of the Thames into this position.

Bunhill Fields.—This is the famous cemetery of the Nonconformists, once known as Tindal's Burying Ground, from a man called Tindal who leased it from the city in 1661. In Elizabeth's reign more than a thousand cart-loads of bones were dumped here from the charnel house of old St. Paul's, hence its name, "bone hill" or Bunhill Fields. In this ground which has been disused since 1852 is the tomb of John Bunyan, who was buried here in 1688. Daniel Defoe, who was buried here in 1731, lies beneath an obelisk erected in 1870 by the boys and girls of England. William Blake, the poet, lies here also but the site of his grave is not definitely known. Among other interesting tombs are those of Dr. Thomas Goodwin, the Independent Preacher who attended Oliver Cromwell on his deathbed, General Fleetwood, Cromwell's son-in-law, Susanah Wesley, mother of John Wesley, and Charles Wesley, the first person to be called a Methodist. Southey remarked, "People like to be buried in company and in good company. The Dissenters regarded Bunhill Fields Burial Ground as their *Campo Santo*, and especially for Bunyan's sake. It is said that many have made it their desire to be interred as near as possible to the spot where his remains are deposited."

Burlington House (Piccadilly).—Here is the Royal Academy of Arts whose spring exhibition is the opening event of the London Season. Among the interesting artistic relics kept here is the model's chair which belonged to Reynolds. Burlington House, built about 1664, was in the time of the first Earl of Burlington the meeting-place of the artists and literary men of the day. He was the patron of Pope, Gay, and Arbuthnot. When Pepys

was on a visit here (*see* his Diary, September 28, 1668) he set his wig on fire. In 1854 the Government purchased Burlington House and since then it has become a nest of learned societies.

Cadogan Place (Sloane Street).—Mrs. Jordan, the actress, lived at No. 3 ; Macaulay was a resident here and William Wilberforce, famous for his fight against the slave traffic, died at No. 44 in 1833.

Caledonian Road.—Here is Pentonville Prison, with accommodation for 1,000 male prisoners. Roger Casement's execution here for treason during the War (August 3, 1916) was the first punishment of this kind since the hanging of the Cato Street conspirators in 1820. The neighbouring cattle market is notable for the number of people who go there every Friday to pick up bargains in the antique from the small dealers who flock there from every part of London. This is the London equivalent of the " Rag Markets " of Paris and Rome.

Camberwell Grove (Camberwell).—Joseph Chamberlain was born here in 1836.

Campden Hill (Kensington).—Lord Macaulay died at Holly Lodge in 1859. Dean Swift lived at Gravel Pits.

Canonbury Tower (Islington).—All that remains of a fine old house supposed to have been built in 1362. The original house covered the whole of that which is now Canonbury Place. About 1719 it was let out as lodgings. Goldsmith used to hide from his creditors here ; and here the " Vicar of Wakefield " was written. Many literary men lived here. Charles Lamb and Washington Irving were fond of the old house and often explored it.

Carey Street (Lincoln's Inn).—Contains the melancholy building known as the Bankruptcy Court. Otherwise it has little history beyond the fact that Blackstone wrote

his "Commentaries" in this street and Benjamin Franklin is supposed to have lived there at one time.

Carlton Club. (*See* Pall Mall.)

Carlton House Terrace, which backs on to the Mall, occupies the site of a Royal residence, called Carlton House, built in 1709 and sold in 1732 to Frederick, Prince of Wales (father of George III), and was subsequently the residence of George IV when Prince of Wales. The house was demolished in 1828 to make way for the central opening of Waterloo Place. Some of the distinctive Corinthian pillars which formed the colonnade outside the house were used in the portico of the National Gallery. The Terrace is a distinguished address. Palmerston lived at No. 5, Gladstone at No. 11.

Castle Street (Oxford Street).—Probably takes its name from an inn which once stood there. At No. 36 Edmund Burke went to be painted by James Barry, the Royal Academician, who sought the orator's aid in cooking a beefsteak which they afterwards consumed. Dr. Johnson and his wife were living, we learn from Boswell, at No. 6 in 1738, on his second visit to London. In a néighbour's house in this street Johnson first met Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Cavendish Square dates from 1717. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu dated many of her letters from No. 5 (then No. 3, east side). When at the crest of his career Romney lived in No. 32 (since rebuilt). No. 18 is the American Consulate.

Cenotaph, The (Whitehall), is the most famous monument in London, and the one entirely Imperial monument in the capital. It was erected in plaster from Sir Edward Lutyen's design as a saluting point for the troops during the Allied Victory March of November 11, 1919. The Cenotaph caught the popular imagination and was

THE CENOTAPH, WHITEHALL,
DURING THE TWO MINUTES' SILENCE ON ARMISTICE DAY, NOVEMBER 11

re-erected in stone and unveiled by the King on the second anniversary of the Armistice, November 11, 1920. The scene that takes place at the Cenotaph on November 11 each year, when the King and his sons place wreaths on the monument and a two minutes' silence is observed, is the most impressive public ceremony of the London year.

Chalk Farm.—There is no chalk here. The name is a corruption of Chalcot, a village which boasted a noted tea-garden in the eighteenth century. Chalk Farm rivalled Wimbledon Common a century and more ago as a secluded duelling ground. It was a conveniently deserted spot near town. In 1803 Colonel Montgomery and Captain Macnamara met here, not to fight, as usual, about a lady, but because the dog of one of the men had met and snarled at the dog of the other. The colonel was killed and the captain severely injured. The poet Moore was ready to fight Jeffrey of the "Edinburgh Review" in 1806, but the police arrived in time and discovered, so it was said, that the pistols were loaded with blank cartridge. Byron wrote some satirical verses about this in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." Moore induced Byron to add a note to his poem stating that at least his (Moore's) pistol was properly loaded! Moore's own account of this interrupted duel in his diary is most amusing.

Chancery Lane.—Called in Edward III's time "Chauncellores" Lane. It is full of legal activities. The "Mitre" tavern stands on the site of a house where Izaak Walton kept a shop from 1632 to 1643, from which, no doubt, he sauntered forth with rod and line on fine May mornings. It is said that during the course of his remarkable career Cardinal Wolsey once lived in the Holborn end of Chancery Lane. Here is the Public Record Office (*see* Record Office).

Change Alley (Cornhill).—No. 3 was once the celebrated Garraway's Coffee House mentioned in the "Spectator." Here tea was sold for the first time in 1657. The price was from 16/– to 50/– a pound. Change Alley recalls the South Sea Bubble and brings to mind Addison, Pope, and Gay. Gay wrote to a friend of his who had been caught in the Bubble,

> Why did Change Alley waste thy precious hours
> Among the fools who gaped for golden show'rs ?

Another famous coffee house here was "Jonathan's."

Charing Cross.—Till the time of Charles II, Charing Cross stood among the fields. Maps of Elizabeth's time show cows looking over the hedges into Haymarket! The name is derived from the Saxon word *charrynge*, meaning a turning. In 1291 Edward I erected at Charing the last of 13 crosses which marked the funeral procession of his wife Eleanor from Grantham, Lincolnshire, to Westminster. The cross was taken down in 1647 and is noted in "Percy's Reliques." A modern memorial cross exists inside the Charing Cross Station yard. Eleanor is one of the schoolbook heroines. It will be remembered that she journeyed with Edward I to the Holy Land and sucked the poison from a wound dealt her husband by a Moor.

Charles Street (Berkeley Square).—William Beckford, author of "Vathek," lived at No. 27. Sydney Smith lived at No. 32 from 1836 to 1839. Bulwer, author of "Pelham," lived here in an original house, one room of which was decorated in Roman style, copied from a dwelling he had seen in Pompeii. At No. 22 lived the Duke and Duchess of Clarence prior to the accession of the former to the throne as King William IV.

Charterhouse.—This famous home for poor gentlemen,

vhich all readers of Thackeray's "The Newcomes" will emember, became a charitable institution in 1611, but s a religious house its history goes back to the year 1371, vhen it was a Carthusian Monastery (Charterhouse is a orruption of the word Chartreuse). Before this time he site on which Charterhouse stands was a lonely field alled "No Man's Land," in which had been buried, ays Camden, "60 thousand people of the better sort" an obvious exaggeration) who died in one of London's eriodical plagues in the year 1349. The Carthusian Monastery flourished until Henry VIII had his way with in 1538. The last friar, John Houghton, charged with enying the King's ecclesiastical supremacy, was hung, rawn, and quartered at Tyburn, his head set up on ondon Bridge and one of his limbs over the gate of harterhouse. The derelict monastery then passed hrough a number of hands till it came in 1611 to Thomas utton, a rich Elizabethan soldier, who founded here the nstitution much as we know it to-day: a hospital and chool. The hospital is for poor gentlemen over 60 ears of age, who must have been either naval or military fficers, clergymen, or professional men. Each "brother" eceives £62 a year, a black gown, quarters, and he dines n Hall each evening. The curfew calls the brethren of harterhouse to a variety of dreams at 8 or 9 p.m., and tolls once for each "brother" who is in residence here.

Charterhouse School shot away from its humble eginning as a school for 40 poor boys and is now one of he most famous of our public schools. It was moved to Godalming in Surrey in 1872. Thackeray was educated t Charterhouse when the School was in the old building, nd he had ample opportunity of knowing "The New-omes." Other illustrious pupils were Sir William Black-

stone, author of the "Commentaries"; Addison and Steele, who were schoolfellows here together; John Wesley, John Leech, and George Grote, author of the "History of Greece." Wesley attributed his health and long life to his father's command that he should run round Charterhouse playing-grounds three times each morning.

Cheapside.—Six centuries ago this was the Piccadilly and Oxford Street of London; a great shopping street and its name is derived from the word *chepe*, a market.

In the fourteenth century the S. side only was built on; the N. was an open field in which tournaments were held. Cheapside Cross was one of those erected by Edward I to his dead queen (*see* Charing Cross), and remained at the corner of Wood Street till the Puritans demolished it in 1643. Evelyn (see his "Diary," May 2, 1643) witnessed this event. It is interesting to note that in spite of the flow of fashionable shops westward Cheapside retains to this day jewellers' and mercers' shops for which it was famous in mediaeval times. Here is Bow Church, whose bells, so legend has it, told Whittington to "turn again." Robert Herrick was the son of a Cheapside jeweller. The grouping together of shops in the same trade was doubtless advantageous in some ways to the craftsmen themselves, and in the seventeenth century it was encouraged and enforced by Charles I, who issued several Orders in Council to compel the goldsmiths to reside in Cheapside. The object of this was apparently that foreigners visiting St. Paul's might be impressed as they passed through the main streets by the wealth of the citizens.

Street names in Cheapside are eloquent of the old markets. Friday Street (Friday's fish market), Milk Street, Bread Street, and so on. Milton was born in

read Street; Sir Thomas Moore in Milk Street. In Wood Street grows a fine and famous plane tree (*see* Wood Street) which is popularly believed to be protected om destruction by the leases of neighbouring buildings.

Chelsea Hospital.—This institution was founded by harles II as a Royal hospital "for emerited souldiers" in 681. The building was erected from plans by Sir hristopher Wren, and Charles II laid the first stone. he cost is said to have amounted to £150,000. Several ne portraits and other paintings are worthy of inspec- on, and in the great quadrangle there is a bronze statue Charles II by Grinling Gibbons. The tradition is that ell Gwynn originated this charitable idea, but Evelyn's Diary" does not bear this out.

Chesterfield Street (W. 1).—Here Beau Brummell lived the days when fortune (and the Prince of Wales) smiled n him. The Prince often visited the "Beau" to watch m make his famous toilet and to pick up tips in the ing of the famous cravat. Mrs. Norton, the poetess, ne of Sheridan's three lovely granddaughters, lived at o. 3.

Chester Place (Euston Road).—Charles Dickens' fifth n was born here.

Chester Square (Pimlico).—Mrs. Shelley, widow of the et and author of "Frankenstein," died at No. 24 in 51.

Cheyne Row (Chelsea).—Lord Cheyne owned the Manor Chelsea at the close of the seventeenth century. arlyle lived at No. 24 (formerly No. 5) from 1834 to 81; here he wrote the "French Revolution." Tenny- n and Fitzgerald were his frequent visitors. His house open to visitors and contains various relics. It was to is house that Emerson journeyed to meet the "Sage of helsea," and Leigh Hunt, who lived in the next street,

was also a visitor. On the site of Cheyne Walk once stood an ancient manor house built by Henry VIII. Lady Jane Grey stayed here when a child; so did Queen Elizabeth. Among the many famous people who have lived in Cheyne Road are Turner, George Eliot, Holman Hunt, Rossetti, Meredith, and Swinburne.

Cheyne Walk.—At No. 119 Turner retreated when an old man and lived as "Mr. Booth." His neighbours, who thought the great artist a retired seaman, called him "Admiral Booth." He died here in 1851.

Child's Bank (Fleet Street).—One of the oldest banks in London; founded in 1561. In 1788 its extensions swallowed up the famous "Devil" tavern. It was rebuilt in 1878. It is the "Tellson's" bank of Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities." Private banks originated in the stormy days which led to the Civil War, when rich merchants, fearing the outcome of events, entrusted their wealth to the vaults of the goldsmiths. The bank is still owned by the descendants of Francis Child, founder, who died in 1713. For years the bank ledgers were housed in rooms over old Temple Bar. Charles II, Nell Gwynn, Cromwell, Prince Rupert, Samuel Pepys, and Dryden appear in these ledgers. There is a manuscript which runs:

Mr. Jackson. Madame Gwyn desires you will come to her to-day for her jewells. I am your servt.

Jas. Booth.

Wed. 2 o'clock.

Pray fayle not to come this afternoone.

"Sweet Nell" must have been an inadequate correspondent, for she could only scratch her initials while another hand supplied her full name. A Miss Child eloped with the Earl of Westmorland in 1782. When

ing at the bank with her father the earl said: "Sup-e you were in love with a girl and her father refused consent, what would you do?" The banker replied, Run away with her!" The earl did this and Child rsued them to Gretna Green, but without success. vo peers were said to have had their hopes crushed by s marriage.

Christ's Hospital (Newgate Street).—The Post Office cupies the site of the famous Blue Coat School (moved Horsham in Sussex 1902), in which Campion, Camden, llingfleet, Middleton, Dyer, Samuel Richardson, Leigh nt, Samuel Taylor, and Charles Lamb were educated. e boys still wear the long blue coat and orange stockings delled on the fashions of 1553, the date of the founda-n of the School.

Church Lane (Chelsea).—Dean Swift lodged here; so l Shadwell, the Poet Laureate of the seventeenth ntury.

City Companies Halls.—*See* Special Section, at end.

City Road.—John Wesley died at No. 147 in 1781. s room is shown to the public and his grave is behind e chapel. No. 46 Duncan Terrace, off the City Road, the Colebrook Cottage in which Lamb lived from 23–1827.

Clare Market (Kingsway).—The Earls of Clare once ed here. It was in the eighteenth century a cattle rket, a slum, and a refuge for highwaymen.

Clarges Street.—Lord Macaulay lived at No. 23 (1838–40), Edmund Kean at No. 12 (1816–1824), Lady milton at No. 11 (1804–1806).

Cleopatra's Needle.—This—the most ancient monu-nt in London—has nothing to do with Cleopatra. It s made in Egypt for the great Pharaoh, Thothmes the ird (*circa* 1500 B.C., or about 1,500 years before

Cleopatra was born). It was found lying overthrown in Alexandria early in the nineteenth century, and after many adventures in the Bay of Biscay it was, as described on the granite pedestal, tugged up the Thames encased in a metal cylinder. The obelisk is 68½ feet in height and it weighs 180 tons. When it was erected on the Embankment in 1878, sealed jars were buried beneath containing male and female attire of the day, illustrated papers, coins, Bibles, cigars, children's toys, a razor, and photographs of many Victorian society beauties. Cleopatra's Needle has survived many adventures, the last one in the form of a German bomb on September 4, 1917. The scars are still visible on the granite base of the bronze sphinx. The colour of the obelisk, which is made of red Assuan granite, is an eloquent testimony to the London atmosphere. It is a pity that the responsible authorities do not take a trip to Paris to discover how the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde retains its colour.

Clerkenwell.—There was an ancient well here at which the parish clerks of the Middle Ages performed mystery plays. It is now a busy industrial district noted for its watchmakers, its jewellers, and opticians. Izaak Walton lived in Clerkenwell (1650–1651). Swedenborg died here. Here was the Red Bull Theatre mentioned by Pepys, in which Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College and friend of Shakespeare, played in Elizabethan times. (*See* St. John's Gate.)

Clifford's Inn.—A delicious and ancient backwater in the rush of Fleet Street. A messuage and garden on this spot were given by Edward II to Robert de Clifford. In the 14th century the law students rented the Clifford mansion and in the 15th the site was acquired by them. The hall, restored 1767, dates from the 14th century. Here it was that the judges met after the Great Fire to

ss losses and settle causes rising out of the disaster. e Inn contains many 17th and 18th century houses. nuel Butler lived at No. 15 (1864–1902), where he ote "Erewhon." Other residents: Leigh Hunt, Scott, leridge, Southey, and George Dyer, the friend of Lamb.

Cloth Fair (Smithfield).—A great resort in the Middle es of clothiers, drapers, and merchants from Italy and nders.

Coal Exchange.—Queen Victoria went by State barge open this building in 1849. In the foundations were covered a Roman bath and several rooms. The hypo-st is still preserved in the basement.

Coal Yard.—According to Oldys, Nell Gwynn was n here.

Cock Lane (Smithfield).—The dull road of warehouses l works which was in 1762 famous (for at least nine s) as the abode of "Scratching Fanny," or the Cock ne Ghost. Rappings, said to be supernatural, were rd here and were eventually proved to have been made a girl who lodged in the house. During the "haunt-" Cock Lane was filled by the mob and the house was ted by the quality. Horace Walpole went there with Duke of York and wrote his impressions to George ntagu (February 2, 1762). Dr. Johnson was on the mmittee of inquiry which exposed the fraud. He also left his impressions of this ghost.

Cockspur Street.—Here are the head offices of many mship companies. The street probably derived its ne from the "Cock" tavern which once stood there py's "Diary," March, 1669). The statue of George by Wade at the junction of Cockspur Street and Pall ll is considered by many to possess the best "seat" any bronze horseman in London—and the most egant pigtail.

College of Arms (Queen Victoria Street).—The site of the town house of the Earls of Derby given by Queen Mary to the Heralds in 1555 and burnt down in the Great Fire. The present building is probably by Wren. The College is the official authority on all matters of pedigree and armorial bearings, and its library contains the most valuable genealogical collection in the world. Here are preserved the sword, dagger, and ring of James IV of Scotland. The Herald's College, with the exception of the Royal Household, is the most ancient official establishment in the realm. It consists of the Earl Marshal, three Kings of Arms (Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy), six Heralds (Lancaster, York, Somerset, Chester, Richmond and Windsor), and four Pursuivants (Portcullis, Rouge Dragon, Blue Mantle, and Rouge Croix). The Heralds still ride out with trumpets to proclaim war, peace, or the death of the Sovereign.

Colonial Office. (*See* Whitehall.)

Conduit Street.—Built in 1713 and named after a conduit which supplied that part of the city with water. Charles James Fox was born here in 1749. Boswell lodged here in 1772 and George King lived here in 1802.

Cornhill.—Stow's derivation of the name, which has traced to the old Corn Market, has been questioned by Riley, who traces it to a family that in early times owned land there. No. 15 retains its old eighteenth-century shop front, but it is only a question of time before this relic of Old London is moved elsewhere. The alleys and courts of Cornhill teem with eighteenth-century memories (*see* Change Alley).

County Hall.—This is the home of the London County Council. It was designed by Ralph Knott and opened in July, 1922, by King George. It has a river frontag

700 feet. The Council Chamber is a fine apartment ecorated in blue and saffron. Here councillors devote emselves to the gigantic problem of spending the rate- ayers' money and of ruling the 117 square miles which nstitute the County of London.

Courts of Justice, The Royal (Strand).—This undeniably othic stronghold—from which, it seems, Melisande ould let down her hair into the Strand—is the court ected in 1874–1882 for the Supreme Court of Judica- re. Here sit 25 judges of the King's Bench, Chancery, robate, Divorce, and Admiralty. It is presided over by e Lord Chief Justice of England. Americans find this urt one of the most interesting sights in London. In 19 the Great Hall accommodated 1,500 men of the nited States Navy who were billeted here for three eeks.

Coutts' Bank (Strand).—This bank was established in e seventeenth century in the new Exchange (*see* delphi). It moved to the present site in 1904. eorge III, Wellington, Johnson, and Walter Scott nked here. Thomas Coutts, the founder, who married naidservant in his brother's household, had three beauti- l daughters, each of whom married men of title. His cond wife was Hetty Mellon, the actress, who, after his ath (1827), married the Duke of St. Albans. She queathed great wealth to her first husband's favourite andchild, Miss Angela Burdett, who assumed the family me, and for her widespread charitable activities was ven by Queen Victoria the title of Baroness Burdett- outts.

Covent Garden.—London's chief fruit, vegetable, and wer market. It should be seen before 6 a.m. The me carries us back to the convent garden of St. Peter's, estminster. After the Dissolution the Earl of Bedford

acquired the site, and in 1631 the fourth earl built a square flanked on the N. and E. by the famous piazza designed by Inigo Jones. It soon became the centre of fashion. The "Spectator" describes the ladies, followed by their negro pages, who moved across that space which to-day is occupied exclusively by the potato and the cabbage. The long connexion of the Bedford family with Covent Garden (to which the neighbouring streets bear testimony) was severed in 1918, when the Duke of Bedford sold the estate for a large sum.

Covent Garden Theatre.—Here is the Royal Opera House, built by Barry in 1858. It occupies the site of two previous theatres, the first opened by Richard, the Harlequin, in 1732, rebuilt after a disastrous fire (1808–1809) in which 23 firemen lost their lives. West End managers will be interested to know that Rich rented Covent Garden from the Duke of Bedford for £100 per year. In the earlier theatre Handel produced the "Messiah" in 1841. Here the "Beefsteak Club" was founded, and here Garrick played for a season. The theatre was again burnt to the ground in 1856. Covent Garden has been almost everything: circus, dance hall, kinema, theatre—everything, in fact, but a permanent home for opera in London!

Cranbourn Lane (Leicester Square) dates from 1677. Here Hogarth apprenticed himself to a goldsmith named Gamble in order to learn the art of silver-plate engraving. In the eighteenth century broadsides were hawked here.

Crane Court (Fleet Street).—The Royal Society moved here from Gresham College in 1710, then to Somerset House, and finally to Burlington House. At Gresham College Pepys and Wren were presidents, and at Crane Court Isaac Newton. The first numbers of "Punch" were printed in this court.

Craven Street.—At No. 7 lived Benjamin Franklin, ho, rising from humble surroundings, helped to create ıe United States of America.

Crosby Hall (Chelsea).—This beautiful house, with its ullioned windows and its splendid fifteenth-century oak oof, was taken down in 1910 from Bishopsgate and -erected in Chelsea. It was the last of the mansions the merchant princes of the city. In the year 1466 ıe house was built, on ground leased from the convent St. Helen, by Sir John Crosby, grocer and woolstapler, derman, and Member of Parliament for London. here is in the church of St. Helen a handsome tomb mmemorating Sir John Crosby, who died in 1475, and hose effigy represents a figure encased in armour.

One of the most important events in the history of the ace was the residence there of Richard Duke of Glouces- r. It has been asserted that it was in this house that ıe crown was offered to Richard, but the statement sts upon insufficient evidence, and is open to doubt.

Later important occupants of Crosby Hall were Sir artholomew Reed, Sir John Rest, Sir Thomas More, ıd Antonio Bonvisi.

Architecturally, the most important part of this fine ouse was its hall, but the adjoining parlour and solar, hich in recent years has been popularly known as the rone-room, were handsome rooms, and it is certain at the whole building was a very fine example of a city ansion.

Crown Office Row (Temple).—Charles Lamb was born re, and here Thackeray had chambers.

Crutched Friars.—The site is on the ancient monastery the "crouched" or "crossed" friars (*fratres sanctæ ucis*) founded in 1298 by Ralph Hosier and William bernes (*see* Churches).

Curtain Road (Shoreditch) derives its name from one of London's most ancient theatres, which stood on the site of Nos. 86–88. It was called "The Theatre" and was built in 1577 by Thomas Burbage, father of Richard Burbage. Here also was the Curtain Theatre in which "Romeo and Juliet" was probably first produced.

Curzon Street.—Disraeli died here at No. 19. In 1746 Smollett lodged here. No. 201 is the house in which "Lord Steyne" courted "Becky" ("Vanity Fair"). Thackeray was a frequent visitor at No. 8, where the Misses Berry lived, the friends of Horace Walpole.

Custom House.—Defoe once said that nothing gave him so true an idea of the richness of England as seeing the payments made in the Long Room of the Custom House. This dignified building, which stands shoulder to shoulder with undignified Billingsgate, was the fifth building erected nearly on the same site (1814–1817). Custom and Excise Duty in 1920–1921 was in the neighbourhood of £346,600,000.

Dark Horse Lane (Billingsgate).—Here Hogarth made a sketch of a peer who called himself the "Duke of Puddledock."

Devereux Court (Strand).—In this court was Goldsmith's resort, the "Garden Coffee House."

Devonshire House (Piccadilly).—All that now remains of this famous town house of the Dukes of Devonshire (demolished in 1925) is the gateway designed by Inigo Jones, which has been let into the railings of the Green Park, Piccadilly.

Devonshire Square (Bishopsgate).—Here the penny post was born in 1680.

Devonshire Terrace.—Charles Dickens lived here.

Docks.—The many private companies owning the docks of London were bought out by the Government in 1908

nd the Port of London Authority constituted by Act of Parliament. Its capital is about £30,000,000. St. Katharine Dock, constructed in 1825–1828 is the oldest n the dock system, and the Royal, Victoria, Albert, and King George V the most recent. Dockland is a world f its own, and here the ships which formerly discharged heir cargoes in the "Pool" of London (below London Bridge) come in from every part of the world.

Dorset Court.—John Locke, the philosopher, lived here n 1689.

Doughty Street.—Pope was educated here at Mr. Deane's school.

Downing Street.—Sir George Downing, Secretary of he Treasury in the reign of Charles II, gave his name to his narrow, world-famous cul-de-sac. No. 10, at which nany vital war-time Cabinet meetings were held at all ours of the day and night, is the official residence of the Prime Minister. Next door, No. 11, is the official resi-ence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first oor on the right in Downing Street is the entrance to he Privy Council, interesting to all Colonial and Indian isitors as the final Appeal Court of the Empire. It is aid that at No. 14 Downing Street Nelson and Welling-on met for the first time in a waiting-room when calling n the Secretary of State. Theodore Hook hit off Downing Street as it appeared to him in the reign of William IV. "There is," he said, "a fascination in that ittle cul-de-sac; an hour's inhalation of its atmosphere ffecting some men with giddiness, others with blindness, nd very frequently with the most obvious boastfulness."

Drury Lane takes its name from Sir William Drury, who occupied a house here in the sixteenth century. The rst Drury Lane Theatre was opened in 1663, and, like s neighbour Covent Garden, was burnt down twice

between the years 1672 and 1809. The present theatre has been reconstructed since it was opened in 1812. Byron wrote a prologue for this occasion. Garrick, Sheridan, Campbell, Mrs. Siddons, Kean, and Macready all triumphed here in their day. Drury Lane will always be famous as the district in which "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" lived before Fate led her to the favours of Charles II. Pepys (*see* his "Diary," May 1, 1667) remembers seeing her standing at the door of her lodgings. She "seemed a mighty pretty creature."

Duke Street.—The notorious Judge Jeffreys lived in a building which stood on the site of No. 25.

Eastcheap was the "eastern chepe" or market of old London, as Cheapside was the western. It is difficult to believe that any man can walk down Eastcheap without hearing in imagination the sound of pipe and tabor, without seeing the forms of Bardolph, Nym, Pistol, and Falstaff, typical London characters of Elizabeth's day which Shakespeare has preserved for ever. Here in Eastcheap was the "Boar's Head" tavern. Its site is the statue of King William IV. The very name of "Boar's Head," Eastcheap, calls up vivid Shakespearean memories. In a tavern called the "Boar's Head," but erected after the Great Fire, Goldsmith gained material for his "Reverie at the Boar's Head," and in 1818 Washington Irving wrote an essay here in his "Scrap Book."

Ely Place.—The site of the town house of the Bishops of Ely. John of Gaunt died here in 1399, and the famous gardens are mentioned by Shakespeare in "Richard III" (*see* Holborn). Ely Chapel (St. Etheldreda's), built *c.* 1297, is a delicious London backwater. It is said to be the only pre-Reformation Roman Catholic church in England. It was purchased by the Roman Catholics in 1871.

Embankment.—The Victoria Embankment (1864–1870) uns from Blackfriars Bridge to Westminster Bridge. There are many men living who can remember the time when this riverside stretch was, at low tide, a mud flat. ome idea of the width of the Thames before it was onfined may be gained by the position of the old water ate of York House, which stands at the foot of Buckingam Street.

Enslie Gardens.—At No. 5 lived Christina Rossetti.

Essex Street.—This street rose on the ruins of Essex Iouse, which was pulled down about 1682. The high rchway at the end of Essex Street, pictured on the title-ages or wrappers of books published, as this is, by Messrs. Iethuen, is said to be the water gate of old Essex House.)r. Johnson established a club in this street called Sam's " at the " Essex Head," for the benefit of Samuel Greaves, the servant of the Thrales. The " rules " of Sam's " will be found in Boswell's " Life." In this treet the Young Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart, odged during his short secret visit to London in Sepember, 1750. A curious story of Essex Street is that of Lord Cholmondeley (*d.* 1770), who said that one day vhen visiting a house here he found scratched evidently vith a diamond on an old pane of glass the following etters, " I. C. U. S. X. & E. R." He interpreted this as I see you Essex and Elizabeth Regina," the suggestion eing that some inquisitive occupant of the room looking owards Essex House had seen the Earl of Essex and the Virgin Queen flirting and had put it on record !

Exchange (*The Royal*).—This is the third Exchange on his site. Till Sir Thomas Gresham erected the first Exchange (1564–1570) the merchants of London had no fficial meeting-place. It was opened by Elizabeth on anuary 23, 1571. Besant attributes the great trade

boom of Elizabethan London to the influence of Gresham. "When Elizabeth ascended the throne," he writes, "the commercial centre of the world was Antwerp; when she died the commercial centre of the world was London." Gresham's Exchange was destroyed by fire in 1666, with all its statues, save that of its founder. It was burnt down again in 1836. The present building, by Tite, dates from 1842–1844, but the floor of Turkish hone stone is that of the first Royal Exchange. The sign of the grasshopper still hangs on the campanile. This was Gresham's family crest and was to be seen on his famous shop in Lombard Street. It contains many fine frescoes, which depict historic events. The official in the watchman's garb is a constable of the Royal Exchange whose office dates back to Elizabethan times. He still has power of arrest within the city boundaries.

Falcon's Court (Fleet Street).—An inn called "The Falcon" once stood here in which Wynkyn de Worde, the father of printing in England, lived, so near the street which was, in the fullness of time, fated to shake with the sound of rotary presses. It is said that Shakespeare and his companions were in the habit of visiting this inn.

Farringdon Street takes its name from William le Farendone. A dull thoroughfare enlivened by a street market in which bulbs, flowers, and fruit are sold. Beneath the street the old Fleet River still flows.

Featherstone Place (Holborn).—After Sheridan made his romantic elopement from Bath with the beautiful singer, Miss Linley, he brought her to a house here.

Fenchurch Street took its name from a "fennie" or moorish ground, says Stow.

Fetter Lane (Fleet Street).—Once called Fewterer's Lane. "Fewter" is a good descriptive old word for an

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE
(LEFT: THE BANK OF ENGLAND)

idle fellow. In Fetter Lane lived "Praise-God-Bare-Bones," who gave his name to one of Cromwell's Parliaments. The Moravian Chapel, No. 33, escaped the Fire of London.

Fire of London. (*See* Monument.)

Fleet River.—Rising in Hampstead, this stream flows into the Thames at Blackfriars. It seems to have disgraced itself early in history, for in 1290 the prior of the "Carmelite House" complained that the smell extinguished the odour of his incense and had even killed some of his brothers. The Black Friars also signed this complaint, so did the Bishop of Salisbury, whose house was as distant as Salisbury Square, Fleet Street. Yet for several centuries London endured the Fleet, which became the byword for all that is foul till in 1737 it was arched over. In the last century is was incorporated with the main drainage system. It still maintains a stealthy trickle beneath Farringdon Street, across Ludgate Circus, and down New Bridge Street into the Thames at Blackfriars.

Fleet Street.—Named not after the river but after the bridge and formerly known as Fletebridge Street. It is now the head-quarters of British journalism and has always been an intractable neighbourhood. Chaucer was fined two shillings for beating a Franciscan friar in Fleet Street. In the Middle Ages there were tumults and head-splittings here. In 1441 an affray between the citizens and youths of the Innsof Court went on for two days; and, later, a similar fight was only quelled by archers stationed at Shoe Lane, who drove back the law students and killed the "Queen's Attornie," who should have known better than to have mixed himself up in a mediaeval "rag." There were still stones flying in Fleet Street in 1794 during the treason trials. No. 17, Fleet Street, is an early 16th century house (restored) which contains a room said to

have been the Council Chamber of the Duchy of Cornwall under Prince Henry (son of James I).

Foundling Hospital.—An ancient foundation for deserted children. Since 1760 it has been a home for illegitimate children. The organ was a gift from Handel, and the building houses some fine Hogarths. In 1926 the site was sold and the hospital is to be moved into the country.

Freeman's Yard (Cornhill).—Here Defoe was in business as a horse factor.

Gardens.—Gardens are mentioned by Fitz Stephen as a remarkable feature of the City of London, as early as the reign of Henry II. Stow speaks in more particular terms of several gardens within the city, and records the fact that the banks of the city ditch itself were let out for garden plots, bowling-alleys, etc. Evidence of London's lost gardens is frequently dug up in the form of watering-pots of the XVI–XVII centuries found in old wells just outside the walls.

Perhaps the last example of a private garden in the city was that part of the old garden of Crosby Hall, which existed up to the time of the demolition of that fine example of a city merchant's house. Hatton Garden, again, which now exists only in name, commemorates the gardens belonging to Sir Christopher Hatton's house in Holborn.

Of the monastic class there must have been several connected with the numerous nunneries and monasteries, but nothing seems to have survived of them, either in actual remains or in the form of traces in street-names, etc. Near Charing Cross, Covent (or Convent) Garden serves to remind us of the gardens belonging to the great abbey at Westminster.

One of the chief of these was the gardens belonging to the Drapers' Company, a place which at one time afforded

fashionable promenade for the citizens, but which in rocess of time has become much built upon.

The London of the past differs from that of the present n no more important point than in the matter of gardens. tow, and other writers, enable us to obtain occasional eeps of a picture of the city and its immediate surround-ngs which is full of beauty and peculiarly unlike the busy treets, lofty buildings, and the noise and bustle of the resent.

Gerard the herbalist, who wrote his book at his house n Holborn, notes that "penny royal" grew in great bundance on the common at Mile End near Whitechapel, nd several similar remarks point quite clearly to the fact hat London was a place which retained its natural and ural surroundings until the end of the sixteenth century.

The gardens of Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, and the Temple are well known.

A good picture of the rural condition of London and s environs is afforded by Rocque's Map of London, ublished in 1746. This shows that a considerable part f London was then open fields, drying grounds, and tenter-grounds."

George Street (Hanover Square).—Here Lady Mary Vortley Montagu lived for some time. St. George's, Hanover Square, is the scene of many notable weddings, ncluding that of Nelson's Lady Hamilton to Sir William Hamilton in 1791. Sheridan lived at No. 9.

George Street (Soho).—Dryden lived at No. 43 from 676 till his death in 1700. Edmund Burke occupied No. 37 in 1787. In this street, at the "Turk's Head" offee house, Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds ounded in 1764 the "Literary Club," which is still in xistence; and here the men who founded the Royal cademy met together.

Giltspur Street (Smithfield).—Stow says that this street, called "Gilt spurre" or "Knight riders" Street, was named from the knights who rode that way to the tournament in Smithfield.

Gower Street.—William de Morgan was born at No. 69. Other residents have been Darwin (No. 110), Mrs. Siddons, Sir Samuel Romilly, and Sir John Millais. At No. 4 occurred a crisis in the Dickens family. The novelist's mother opened a girls' school called "Mrs. Dickens' Establishment," but it was not a financial success, and the unhappy father of Charles Dickens was marched off to the Debtors' Prison.

Gracechurch Street (or *Grass Church Street*) derived its name from the Grass Market which used to be here.

Great George Street (Westminster).—At No. 25 Lord Byron's body lay in state in July, 1824.

Great Peter Street (Westminster).—In this street that extraordinary character, Colonel Blood, who nearly succeeded in stealing the Crown jewels (*see* Tower of London) returned after his adventures.

Great Portland Street (Oxford Street).—In 1795 Boswell, Dr. Johnson's biographer, died here.

Great Queen Street (W.C. 2).—Sheridan and Boswell both occupied rooms here. It was one of the fashionable streets of London in the Stuart period. Here in 1780 was held the meeting which led to the Gordon Riots.

Great Stanhope Street (W. 1).—Palmerston lived at No. 9, Sir Robert Peel at No. 12, Lady Raglan at No. 5.

Gough Square (Fleet Street).—Dr. Johnson was actively engaged on his "Dictionary" at No. 17. This is possibly the only house still in existence in London inhabited by Johnson. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth bought

nd restored it in 1911. It is open to the public and ontains the attic in which the Doctor worked assisted y his six secretaries.

Grosvenor Square was originally laid out in 1695 by Sir Richard Grosvenor on the site of the earthwork named Oliver's Mount, on which the citizens of London placed heir cannon to resist the Royalist forces after the battle f Edgehill. Some fine old iron work is still to be seen n the houses in this square. Lord Chesterfield lived ere in 1750 and it was in his house that Johnson was kept oiling with indignation in an ante-room. No. 12 (now ebuilt) was the residence of Lord Lytton. It was in Grosvenor Square that Henry Thrale, Dr. Johnson's close riend, died in 1781. Beckford, the author of "Vathek," ved here too, and it was with him that the Hamiltons vere staying when Nelson returned from the Battle of the Nile. The great sailor was a frequent visitor. In 1895 Lord Randolph Churchill died at No. 50. Grosvenor quare was the last important place in London to be lit vith gas; its inhabitants—true conservatives—used their andles and link extinguishers till 1842!

Grub Street (Cripplegate).—Milton Street is the nodern name of the "Grub Street" of tradition, in vhich hack writers lived in mean surroundings.

Guildhall.—This is the Hall of the Corporation of the City of London. It is of many architectural periods. It vas begun in 1410 but not completed till the sixteenth entury. It was so solidly built that the Great Fire did ot entirely destroy its masonry. For hundreds of years he city's hospitality has been offered here to monarchs nd distinguished men, of all nations. A Guildhall anquet is a most picturesque occasion, at which full ttention is paid to mediaeval custom, the guests with heir hosts, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, walking

in procession to their seats. In the Guildhall the Lord Mayor is elected on a dais sprinkled with sweet herbs, and here the Freedom of the City of London is presented to those so honoured. The adjoining Guildhall Free Library contains 185,000 books and 6,000 MSS. Its London books are invaluable. There are over 12,000 volumes of parish records. (*See under* Museums and Art Galleries.)

The Great Fire destroyed the woodwork of the Guildhall, and a marvellously graphic description of this is given by Vincent, the author of a contemporary book, "God's Terrible Voice in the City." He wrote: "That night [September 4, 1666] the sight of Guildhall was a fearful spectacle, which stood the whole body of it together after the fire had taken it, without flames (I suppose because the timber was of such solid oak) in a bright shining coale, as if it had been a palace of gold, or a great building of burnished brass."

Many notable historic dramas have been staged at the Guildhall. Here Lady Jane Grey was sentenced to death by Judge Morgan, who lived afterwards in remorse and died mad. It was at the Guildhall that Charles I promised to meet the citizens during the opening stages of that dispute which ended—for him—on the scaffold at Whitehall.

Guy's Hospital (St. Thomas's Street, Borough, Southwark).—Endowed by Thomas Guy, a Lombard Street bookseller, who made a fortune during the South Sea Bubble madness and died in 1724. The building was designed by Dance (*d.* 1773), and cost nearly £19,000, while the endowment fund amounted to nearly £220,000. Sir Astley Cooper, an eminent surgeon, was buried in the hospital chapel in 1841. John Keats studied here in 1815–1816.

" Guy's " contains one of the largest medical schools in England.

Half Moon Street (Piccadilly).—Dates from 1730 and derives its name from the " Half Moon " public-house. Boswell lodged here in 1768, William Hazlitt in 1827–1829; Shelley in 1813. In No. 96 Sir Walter Scott stayed on his first visit to London.

Hanover Square.—Built about 1718. The square, once fashionable, contained many fine town houses, but to-day most of them have been turned into business premises.

Hanway Street (Oxford Street).—Jonas Hanway, who is said to have been the first man with the necessary courage to carry an umbrella in London, gave his name to this street in 1750. At this period the umbrella was laughed at as an effeminate object for a man to carry but muffs for men were considered quite manly.

Harley Street.—Famous all over the world as the headquarters of the English specialist. Named after Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. Lady Nelson, widow of Lord Nelson, died here in 1831. Gladstone lived at No. 73, and Turner, the painter, occupied No. 64 for several years.

Hatton Garden.—The house and gardens of the Hatton family (Sir Christopher Hatton was Lord Keeper in the reign of Elizabeth) formerly stood here. Mazzini occupied No. 5, and while living here was inspired to take up the cause of New Italy. Hatton Garden is now the " diamond " quarter. Its most interesting feature is its casual open-air " market." Throughout the morning men may be seen loitering on the kerbstone and showing to prospective buyers uncut diamonds which they shake out of envelopes carried in their waistcoat pockets.

Haydon Square.—When Isaac Newton was Master of the

Mint he lived here, but the bank was demolished in the early 'fifties.

Haymarket.—Elizabethan maps show this busy West End thoroughfare as a rural district in which washerwomen dried their linen on the grass and risked the possibility that it might be walked on by a passing cow. The hay market, which was established in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, continued till 1830, when it was transferred to Cumberland Market. George Morland, the painter, was born here in 1763. The shop front of No. 34 is an interesting relic of old London—a tobacconist's (which still proclaims the fact that it supplies the King of Hanover and the Duke of Cumberland !)

Holbein Place (S.W. 1).—The great painter, who used to visit Sir Thomas More, has given his name to this place at Chelsea.

Holborn.—Originally "Old-Bourne" (the old brook, i.e. the Fleet River which ran through the hollow here). In the old days Holborn was famous for its gardens, as Shakespeare noted in "Richard III" (Act iii, Scene 4) :

> My Lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn
> I saw good strawberries in your garden there ;
> I do beseech you, send for some of them.

The limits of the city are in Holborn, at Gray's Inn Road, marked by two small obelisks in the road opposite Staple Inn. Here are the most picturesque houses in London, whose timbered stories overhang the street and give this age a vivid memory of London as it was before the Great Fire.

Holles Street (Oxford Street).—Byron was born at No. 16, which now forms part of a draper's establishment.

Holywell Row (Shoreditch).—Here was one of London's many holy wells.

Holywell Street (Strand).—This street, which disappeared in the Strand improvements of 1898, was famous as "Booksellers' Row." The second-hand booksellers are now firmly entrenched behind a rampart of bibliographical acuteness in Charing Cross Road.

Horseferry Road (Lambeth).—This street commemorates the only horse ferry allowed on the Thames at London, and was granted by patent to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The boat station was, in the old days, near the gate of Lambeth Palace. There were two inns here for the reception of travellers who arrived late at night and might not care to cross the water at such an hour. When Westminster Bridge was opened in 1750 the ferry ceased to exist.

Horse Guards. (*See* Whitehall.)

Houndsditch (E. 1) derives its name from the refuse and the dead dogs which in the old times accumulated in the open ditch.

Hoxton (Shoreditch).—In Hoxton Fields Gabriel Spencer, the actor, was killed in a duel by Ben Jonson.

Hyde Park.—The Manor of Hyde was given to the monks of Westminster after the Norman Conquest and remained so till Henry VIII seized it at the Dissolution and added it to the Royal hunting grounds, which extended from Westminster to Hampstead Heath. He issued a proclamation threatening prison to any who presumed to hunt or hawk in this great preserve of his. Charles I opened Hyde Park to the public. During the Commonwealth it was sold, and at the Restoration it reverted to the Crown and became a fashionable centre. Pepys and Evelyn have left many descriptions of it as it was in their day.

Hyde Park Gate Corner is one of the most characteristic corners of London. The triple gate, the main

entrance to the Park (on which searchlights were placed during the Great War), was designed by Decimer Burton. The statue of Achilles facing the gates is made from twelve 24-pounder guns taken in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, and was erected to the Duke of Wellington by the women of England. The statue is not Achilles but a more or less modified copy of one of the statues on the Monte Cavallo in Rome.

The Serpentine is an artificial lake of 41 acres made in 1730 at the command of Caroline, wife of George II. (In 1816 Harriet Westbrook, Shelley's first wife, drowned herself in the Serpentine.) Rotten Row is a ride of a mile and a half. In Victorian days it was the smartest place in town. To be seen in the Row every morning was the bounden duty of the fashionable. The rot set into Rotten Row before the war, and to-day there are few good horses there and fewer good horsemen. There are, however, delightful children on fat ponies. The walk beside the Row attracts on Sundays during the season a great crowd of people called "Church Parade," one of the most animated scenes in London on a fine morning.

Hyde Park has a large police station and a tea house. Not far away is the Hudson Bird Sanctuary designed by Jacob Epstein (1925), which gained instantaneous notoriety and was stigmatized by those who did not like it as the most unpleasant sight of its kind in the metropolis.

Hyde Park Corner.—Here was unveiled in October, 1925, the grim, impressive Royal Artillery War Memorial, sculptured by Charles Jagger.

Imperial War Museum. (*See* Special Section.)

Ireland Yard (on the west side of St. Andrew's Hill) is supposed to have contained the house which Shakespeare purchased in 1612.

Isle of Dogs.—When Greenwich was a Royal residence and its neighbourhood offered good sport to the huntsman, the Royal kennels are said to have been kept on this marsh; hence its name.

Islington.—This crowded district was once noted for its dairy produce, but now its only link with cows and milkmaids is the annual cattle show at the Agricultural Hall. "Iseldon is conjectured to signify the lower fort or station" (Timbs).

Jermyn Street is the bachelors' street. Here they can live in expensive Georgian rooms and buy from shops beneath good shoes, lobsters, hats, ties, and tobacco. Newton, Gray, Scott, and Thackeray were all victims to the charm of Jermyn Street.

Johnson's Court (Fleet Street).—Johnson occupied No. 7 from 1765–1776, but he did not lend his name to this court. It was named after another Johnson who lived there in the seventeenth century. In this court the first Dickens manuscript was accepted for publication in 1833 by the editor of the "Monthly Magazine."

John Street.—Built by the Adams.

Kensington Gardens.—Once the private grounds of Kensington Palace. In this old house, which was considerably altered by Wren, died four English monarchs: Mary II, William III, Anne, and George III. Queen Victoria was born here on May 24, 1819, and lived in Kensington Palace till she ascended the throne in 1837. Queen Mary was also born here in 1867. Kensington Gardens are noted for the Broad Walk and the Round Pond. This miniature lake attracts every Kensington boy who possesses a model yacht. On the banks of the Long Water is a delightful statue of Peter Pan by Sir J. Frampton.

Kew Gardens.—The Royal Botanic Gardens are among

the most famous in the world. Evelyn in his "Diary" describes Lord Capel's Gardens at Kew, but Princess Augusta, the mother of George III established Kew Gardens as we know them to-day. In the eighteenth century there were two Royal residences at Kew: Kew House (now demolished) and the Dutch House (now a museum), in which, in 1818, three sons of George III were hurriedly married in one month to strengthen the succession. "Bluebell Sunday" in early spring is one of the most beautiful sights near London. A wood carpeted with bluebells is kept in its natural beauty at the express command of Queen Victoria.

King Street (Covent Garden).—Named after Charles I. Garrick lodged here in 1745.

King Street (Westminster).—Edmund Spenser, the poet, died here, and here lived Cromwell before the Commonwealth.

Kingsway.—A wide, modern street typical of the new Americanized London rising confident but undistinguished from the Georgian and Victorian streets of old London. At the junction with the Strand, is Bush House, the best example of modern American business architecture in London. In Kingsway is the Air Ministry.

Knightsbridge.—Runs from Hyde Park Corner towards Kensington. It was once called Kingsbridge. There was once a bridge here over the Westbourne, which formerly flowed through what is now the Serpentine to the Thames. There is a questionable tradition that two knights on their way to receive the blessing of the Bishop of London met at the bridge, quarrelled, and killed each other. Knightsbridge was, almost till modern times, the resort of the footpad and the highwayman. In 1799 a troop of light horse patrolled the road from Hyde Park Corner to Kensington.

Lambeth Palace, the London residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, is a building of various dates but of great interest. The chapel, which is the most ancient part of the house, was built by Archbishop Boniface (1244–1270), and there is a crypt beneath it. The hall (now the library) was built by Archbishop Juxon. The gate house, of red brick, was erected by Archbishop Morton, who was also a cardinal, and Lord Chancellor. The library, comprising about 30,000 volumes and 14,000 MSS., and some interesting portraits in the dining-room (known as the guard-room), are the most noteworthy objects. The library is open to the public for purposes of reference.

Lambeth Road (S.E.).—Hogarth, when assisting to decorate the famous eighteenth-century pleasure gardens at Vauxhall, lived here.

Lansdowne House (Berkeley Square).—This was the town house of the Earl of Shelburne (created Marquess of Lansdowne in 1768), who, when Prime Minister, conceded the independence of the United States. It has always been one of the great political mansions of London. The first Cabinet after the passing of the Reform Bill met here. It was when Joseph Priestley was librarian here that he discovered the existence of oxygen. It was to Lansdowne House that Johnson went to thank the Marquis of Bute for obtaining a pension for him. The house is now occupied by Mr. Gordon Selfridge. It contains one of the finest private collections of ancient marbles in England, some remarkably fine pictures, and Canova's "Sleeping Woman."

Lansdowne Passage, a narrow byway at the back of this house, is well worth inspection. This was in the eighteenth century the favourite route of flight for highwaymen escaping from deeds of violence in Mayfair. It was a

common feat for these gentlemen of the road to gallop their horses up the steep steps at the end of the passage, and the bar erected to prevent them is to be seen in the London Museum, St. James's.

Lant Street.—When Dickens was working at the blacking factory he lodged in this street.

Leadenhall Street.—Named from a large mansion called "Leaden Hall" which stood here in 1309. Leadenhall Market is said to occupy the site of the Forum of Roman London.

Leicester Square.—Named after Leicester House, "the pouting place of princes," which stood here in the eighteenth century. The Square's four famous residents are commemorated by statues in the gardens which occupy the centre of the square. They were: Hogarth, Reynolds, Newton, and John Hunter. It is difficult to believe that these gardens, surrounded by one of the busiest scenes in London, were at one time a favourite rendezvous for duellists.

Limehouse.—Named after a limekiln which once stood here. The district does not live up to its reputation as a home of picturesque vice; it is, in fact, a tame and law-abiding neighbourhood.

Lincoln's Inn Fields. (*See* Inns of Court).—This square, one of the largest in London, was laid out in 1618 by Inigo Jones. The central gardens contain some splendid plane trees. It was long a legend that the proportions of this square were those of the great pyramid of Egypt, but this is not so. Before it was laid out as a square, Lincoln's Inn Fields was a resort of thieves. Here duels were often fought and here the gallows was more than once erected. The Lincoln's Inn Fields' Rufflers were men who pretended to be ex-soldiers and told stories of their experiences at Naseby, Edgehill, and

Marston Moor, begging to be given money, and, if denied, became violent and created scenes of disorder. Among the distinguished residents of this square have been Blackstone, Lord Brougham, Milton, Thomas Campbell, Johnson, and Nell Gwynn.

Little Britain.—Said to be named after the Duke de Bretagne. Once a great publishing centre. Milton's "Paradise Lost" was issued here.

Little Stanhope Street.—Here lived Sheridan, 1796–1800; Lord Lytton, 1813–1814; and in this street the Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III, married the actress, Miss Horton.

Lloyds.—In 1925 the King visited the city to lay the foundation stone of the new Lloyds' building. Lloyds' Subscription Rooms, known the world over as "Lloyds," developed from a small gathering of merchants in the seventeenth century at Lloyds' coffee house at the corner of Abchurch Lane, Lombard Street. In 1774 Lloyds removed to the N.W. corner of the Royal Exchange and became incorporated in 1871. Lloyds' premises in the Royal Exchange are most interesting, but visitors are only admitted on the introduction of a member. The Underwriting Room (called "The Room") is arranged in the style of an old-time coffee house and here hangs the Lutine Bell which is struck twice on the arrival of a long overdue vessel. The Captains' Register in the Reading Room contains the record of every captain in the Mercantile Marine. In the Committee Room are preserved interesting relics connected with marine insurance, including the oldest policy of its kind in existence, that of the "Golden Fleece," dated January 20, 1680. The Constable of the Royal Exchange is fond of pointing out the window of the room in Lloyds in which members sustained a £2,000,000 loss when the "Titantic"

sank in the Atlantic on her maiden voyage (April 14, 1912).

Lombard Street.—So called from the Longobards, the Italian bankers who settled here in the thirteenth to sixteenth centuries. The badge of the Lombards (the three gold balls of the Medici family) has descended to the pawnbrokers. This was the most handsome street in Elizabethan London. It has now a picturesque and novel appearance, due to the heraldic signs which swing from the bank buildings. Here hangs the famous sign of Gresham's grasshopper.

London Bridge.—The exact period when a bridge was first built across the Thames at London is uncertain. Dr. Sharpe [1] regards the building of a bridge across the Thames, connecting what are now London and Southwark, as the work of the early part of the Roman occupation. It is certain that the construction of such an important work must have had a great and beneficial effect upon the commercial development of the city. The produce of the fruitful districts of Kent and Surrey may by this means have been brought by wheeled conveyances into London.

Many thousands of Roman coins were discovered in the lime of London Bridge when the mediaeval structure was demolished, and although no definite proof is available that such a bridge existed, archaeologists and historians agree that the legions must have bridged the Thames.

In the twelfth century the need of a more substantial bridge was felt, and the foundations of a stone structure were laid in 1176. The work was a serious undertaking, occupying a period of thirty-three years. Altogether this must have been a remarkable piece of work, and thoroughly well carried out, because this first attempt at

[1] "London and the Kingdom," Vol. I, p. 5.

LONDON BRIDGE FROM SOUTHWARK
(RIGHT: THE MONUMENT AND THE STEEPLE OF ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR)

tone bridge building stood the severe test of the wear nd tear of over five centuries. It is interesting to learn hat this bridge, consisting of twenty arches, a gate house t each end, and a chapel and crypt in the centre, as 926 feet long, 40 feet broad, and 60 feet high. t was the work of Peter of Colechurch, chaplain of he church of St. Mary Colechurch in the Poultry. t is said that on his death Peter of Colechurch was uried in the Bridge Chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas f Canterbury.

One of the remarkable features of the old bridge was s double row of houses and shops, reaching, with ccasional breaks for the convenience of pedestrians, ntirely across the river. The picturesque character of uildings on the bridge, with their numerous wooden ables, projecting stories, and irregular chimney-stacks, well known by some of the old views, particularly in hat engraved by Robert Pricke. At the Southwark end f the bridge in that engraving are shown many human eads suspended upon poles, which serve to remind one f the ancient and terrible custom of exposing the heads f traitors on the gate house of the bridge. Here were et up the heads of Sir William Wallace, Sir Thomas ercy, Jack Cade, Sir Thomas More, and Dr. Fisher, ishop of Rochester. The last head set up in this way at ondon Bridge was that of Vennor, the Fifth Monarchy ealot, in the reign of Charles II.

The number and size of the piers of the bridge offered onsiderable obstacles for the passage of waters caused by he regular flowing and ebbing tide, as well as those ising from periodical rainfall, and in order to secure the ers against damage from the rushing waters, starlings ere built, in the form of boat-shaped islands, around ch pier, in such a way as to protect the bridge founda-

tions resting on piles, and to withstand the more violent force of floods and tides.

The passage of the river under the bridge, owing to the swift-flowing waters, was always more or less dangerous, and according to one of Ray's proverbs, 1737, "London Bridge was made for wise men to go over, and fools to go under." With the flood tide it was impossible to shoot through the arches of the bridge, and with ebb tide it was a dangerous undertaking. Prudent passengers on the river landed above the bridge, generally at Old Swan Stairs, and walked to some wharf, generally Billingsgate, below it.

On the occasion of the building of the present London Bridge and the removal of the earlier structure, works which were in progress between 1824 and 1832, observations were made by Mr. William Knight as to the method in which the ancient bridge had been constructed, and the following interesting particulars were communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London.[1]

Upon removing the upper part of the bridge, such as the balustrades, spandrel wall, etc., for about 14 feet inwards from the W. (which proved to be additions made in the year 1756), the original old work was discovered to be as near the centre of the present bridge as possible, and measured 20 feet, which at the period it was built, in 1176, according to Stow's authority, was its original width.

The arches on each side of the pier were of the pointed kind, commonly termed Gothic, and consisted of two rings of stones of small dimensions, the external soffit being fire-stone, very similar to the Merstham stone in Surrey. The upper ring was of a harder substance, and resembled the Caen Norman stone.

[1] "Archæologia," Vol. XXIII, pp. 117–119.

Upon opening the interior of the pier, the external walls, exposed to the water, consisted of a casing of ashlar masonry, chiefly of Kentish rag-stone, in courses of about feet 4 inches long, 3 feet deep, and 9 inches to 1 foot in he bed. These were cramped together with iron ramps run with lead, and the joints and bed of this masonry were cemented with a composition of pitch and osin.

The inside of the pier was filled with a quantity of oose stones, chiefly Kentish rag and flint, below the level f high water, but above it were large chalk-stones and re-stone, filled in with lime, evidently used in a liquid ate, and so compact was this mass of material that it as with much difficulty separated.

The original foundation of the old bridge appears to ave been laid at low water, as the heads of the small iles were a little above that level. They were chiefly f elm, and driven in three rows all round the sides and nds of the piers, about 6 or 7 feet deep, and 10 inches quare upon an average; between these piles a quantity f loose rubble stones were laid without cement, and upon his were bedded three strong oak sleepers, about 21 ches wide and 9 inches thick. This timber was perfectly ound after the lapse of over six centuries and a half, and ffords a strong practical instance of the preservation of ood under water, when unexposed to the action of the air.

On removing some of the external piles round the utside of the pier, which formed the protection to the asonry called the starling, several others of oak were iscovered, closely driven together, and the spaces filled with rubble stone, which were doubtless the original rotectors to the pier, as the external timbers are evidently modern date, multiplied by additions to the starlings y repairs.

It is probable that the method of founding the piers was by forming an enclosure by means of piles round the outside line of the width of the pier. Into this loose rubble stones, chalk, and gravel were thrown, and upon it the foundation sills of oak were placed from time to time as the state of the tides permitted. The starlings were constructed in order to prevent the rubble work from shifting by the operation of the tide.

London Stone.—This relic, believed to be the *Milliarium* of Roman London (from which the mileage was reckoned on the road system), is set into the wall of St. Swithin's Church in Cannon Street. A mass of legend has collected round this grimy antiquity. Some stories claim that it formed part of the altar in the Temple of Diana in London; and some writers claim for it a prehistoric origin. Jack Cade most significantly struck the stone with his staff exclaiming: -

"Now is Mortimer Lord of this City."

The almost superstitious reverence with which London Stone has been preserved from the most remote times suggests that there may have been some idea in the old days that the fate of London was wrapped up in it.

London Wall.—Its N. side was bounded by the city wall. There was no wall round London when Boadicea sacked the city in A.D. 69. It was built by the Romans about A.D. 360 to protect London from later dangers. After the departure of the Romans, Alfred repaired the Wall (A.D. 886) as protection against the Danes. It remained throughout mediaeval times, and portions are still visible near the churches of All Hallows and St. Alphage, St. Giles, Cripplegate, and in the General Post Office.

Long Acre.—In the reign of Henry VIII there grew

THE MALL, LOOKING TOWARDS BUCKINGHAM PALACE
(RIGHT: CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE)

re a row of elms, and it was not till the time of Charles I at it was built on. Taylor, the "water poet," kept a vern here.

Lothbury.—Stow is of opinion that the name originated th a "berie, or court, of old time there kept."

Ludgate Hill.—The gate which lent its name to this nous street was one of the principal in the city wall. was formerly called Bowyer's Row. King Lud is d to have been a British king who lived before the ristian era. The view from Fleet Street up Ludgate ill to St. Paul's is (with Westminster Abbey and the ouses of Parliament) the most characteristic in London.

Maiden Lane (Covent Garden).—Its name is derived om the image of the Virgin which formerly stood here. ndrew Marvell, the poet, lodged in this lane in 1677, d at No. 26, the house of his father, a hairdresser, lived e great painter, Turner. "Rules'" Restaurant has ice 1750 been a great resort for actors. Here in ctorian days Henry Irving, Toole, and William Terriss ere constantly seen.

Mall, The.—This splendid avenue beginning at the dmiralty Arch and ending at Buckingham Palace gained name in the reign of Charles II, when the fashionable me of "paille-maille" was played there. The imple-ents used in playing this game, which was a compromise tween croquet and golf, may be seen at the London d the British Museums. Since the seventeenth ntury the Mall has been one of London's most hionable promenades.

Mansion House, The.—The Lord Mayors of London ve lived here since 1752. It is, as Mr. Sidney Perks s observed, like the Doge's Palace in Venice—a palace, ourt of justice and a prison. It was erected by George ance, the elder, in 1739–1753, at a cost of £71,000, the

principal part of which was paid from the fines received from persons who wished to be excused the honour of serving as sheriff. The principal room is the "Egyptian Hall," in which many State banquets are held every year.

Marble Arch.—The simple arch designed by Nash from the Arch of Constantine at Rome was originally erected in front of Buckingham Palace in 1828. It was removed to its present position, almost on the site of Tyburn Tree, in 1851.

Marchmont Street (Bloomsbury).—Shelley lived at No. 26 with his second wife, and here their first child was born.

Mark Lane.—A corruption of Mart Lane, and now the principal street of the grain trade, which centres in the Old and New Corn Exchanges. The "London" tavern at the corner of Fenchurch Street and Mark Lane stands on the site of the "King's Head," in which Queen Elizabeth dined in 1554 on her release from the Tower.

Marlborough House.—The town residence of the Prince of Wales. It was built by Wren in 1709 for the Duke of Marlborough. It is said that its inconvenient approach from the street is due to the malice of Sir Robert Walpole, who purchased neighbouring leases in order to make improvements impossible. King Edward, when Prince of Wales, took up residence in 1863 with his bride, Alexandra, and lived there until he ascended the throne in 1901. King George V was born at Marlborough House in 1865.

Marylebone.—The name is derived from St. Mary-on-the-Bourne (*bourne*=Saxon for river). The most renowned building in the district, Madame Tussaud's Waxworks, was destroyed in 1925 in a disastrous fire which

THE MARBLE ARCH FROM AN AEROPLANE
(ON RIGHT MAY BE SEEN THE CROWDS ROUND THE HYDE PARK ORATORS)

hsumed many valuable Napoleonic relics. In the apel of St. Marylebone, which once occupied the site the present church, Lord Bacon was married in 1606. ne Brownings also were married there, and Lord Byron s christened at this church.

Mason's Avenue (Colman Street).—The name is rived from the "Freemasons'" tavern.

Mayfair.—Sydney Smith once said that Mayfair, or e parallelogram between Oxford Street, Piccadilly, gent Street, and Hyde Park, "enclosed more intelli- nce and ability, to say nothing of wealth and beauty, an the world had ever collected into such a place fore." This is now perhaps an exaggeration. The me is derived from a fair, abolished at the end of the ghteenth century, held on the N. side of Piccadilly (*see* epherd's Market), for the first fifteen days in May.

Middlesex Street (Whitechapel).—This street, which s formerly called Petticoat Lane, has achieved fame for quite Oriental-looking market in second-hand clothes d Jewish eatables. It is seen at its best on a Sunday orning.

Mincing Lane.—The name is derived from the nynches" or nuns of St. Helen's Bishopsgate, who wned property here.

Minories, The.—The name is derived from the *sorores inores*, or Nuns of the Order of St. Clare, founded 1293, whose convent once stood in this street. The l church of the Holy Trinity which was dismantled 1800 is now a Sunday School and is interesting to mericans because it contains the monuments of the egge family, showing the Washington arms (the Stars d Stripes) quartered with those of the Legges. In ayden Square Sir Isaac Newton lived in a house, now molished, when master-worker of the Mint. Many

Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood of the Minories.

Mint, The Royal.—A mint was working in London in Roman times, and under the Plantagenet kings the minting of money was carried out in the Tower of London. In the present Mint, built in 1810, is struck all the currency in the United Kingdom as well as coinage for many Colonial and foreign countries. The machines which turn out silver coins and, at very rare intervals since the War, golden sovereigns, are one of the most interesting sights in London.

Monument, The.—This Column, which affords one of the finest climbs in London and offers one of the most splendid views, was set up in 1671 as a memorial of the Great Fire of 1666. It broke out in Pudding Lane on September 2 of that year at a point near the Monument. Wren intended to make the Monument a gigantic telescope, but the height proved insufficient for the focal length. Many suicides took place from the Monument in the eighteenth century, and now the platform is enclosed by an iron cage.

Mountgodard Street (near Newgate Market).—The origin of this name is curious. It is said, upon what appear reasonable grounds, to be derived from godard or drinking-pots, which in the tippling houses in the neighbourhood were piled up like mounts or mountains.

National Gallery. (*See* the Special Section, *under* "Museums.")

Nelson's Monument. (*See* Trafalgar Square.)

Newgate Street.—The name is derived from the ancient city gate called New Gate, which gave access to the city from Holborn to Cheapside. Newgate Prison, which was pulled down in 1902, was one of the famous jails of

ld London. Here George Wither, Defoe, and William enn were confined at various times. The Central riminal Court of Old Bailey (*see* Old Bailey) now ccupies the site of Newgate Prison.

New Scotland Yard.—Here once stood a small palace uilt for the reception of the Kings of Scotland. Milton, hen Latin secretary to Cromwell, lodged in Scotland ard. To-day the site is famous all over the world as the ead-quarters of the Metropolitan Police.

Nightingale Lane (East Smithfield).—This deliciously amed thoroughfare stands now in the heart of a grim id sordid district, but Stow records the fact that in 529 Charles I hunted a stag from Wanstead in Essex and lled him in Nightingale Lane.

Norfolk Street.—One of the many streets in the Strand hich, like Arundel Street, Surrey Street, Essex Street, orthumberland Avenue, etc., commemorate the town ouses of the Elizabethan nobles.

Norton Folgate.—This is a corruption of the Northern oldgate.

Of Alley (Buckingham Street, Strand).—This was uilt about the year 1675, and was so called in order that ery word of "George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham," ight be preserved in the local street-names.

Old Bailey.—This street takes its name from its relation ith the "Ballium" or open space outside the city walls. ld Bailey, or Central Criminal Court, was completed in 05. It is the chief criminal court for London, Middle-x, parts of Surrey, Kent, and Essex. Public executions ok place in the Old Bailey from 1783–1868. After at date prisoners were executed within the walls of ewgate, down to 1901. Men are now hanged at ntonville or Wandsworth; women at Holloway.

Old Jewry.—This quarter is interesting as that in

which the Jews took up their residence when they began their steady invasion of London in the Middle Ages. The Jews were driven out of England by Edward I in 1290, and the embargo on them was not lifted till the seventeenth century. When they returned they settled round Aldgate. There is a tradition that Thomas à Becket was born in a house which once stood at the corner of Old Jewry and Cheapside.

Old Palace Yard (Westminster).—Guy Fawkes, with his three associates, were hung, drawn, and quartered here. It was also the scene of the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1618.

Olympia.—This huge, glass-roofed building, which covers six acres, was opened in 1886 and is the scene of two great features early in the London season: the Royal Tournament and the Horse Show.

Onslow Square (South Kensington).—At No. 3 Thackeray wrote many of his books, including "The Newcomes" and "The Virginians."

Oxford Street was originally called Tyburn Road and afterwards Oxford Road (the highway to Oxford). The multiple store descended on London the only object of interest here was the gallows at Tyburn (near the present Marble Arch). Oxford Street to-day is the head-quarters of the big stores which cater for women and it is one of the busiest shopping centres in London.

Paddington.—In the eighteenth century Paddington was a delightful little rustic village upon the Harrow Road. The name is derived from the Saxon *Poeading* and *tun*, the town of the "paddings."

Pall Mall.—The French game of "paille-maille" (*see* Mall) was played here in the reign of Charles I. To-day this street is in the heart of Clubland. Here is the Carlton Club, which was founded by the Duke

Wellington in 1832; the Athenæum Club, in which Thackeray and Macaulay were frequently seen; the United Service Club, founded in 1815; the Reform Club, founded in 1864; the Army and Navy Club, the Marlborough Club, and many others.

In the "Star and Garter" tavern in Pall Mall the fifth Lord Byron (great-uncle of the poet) killed Mr. Chaworth in a duel fought in a room lit by the feeble flicker of one tallow candle. The quarrel arose from an argument on the amount of game preserved on their respective estates. No. 79, an insurance office, is the house which belonged to Nell Gwynn. Here she used to talk to Charles II over the garden wall when His Majesty walked in the Mall. Among the famous residents of Pall Mall were Defoe, Swift, Sterne, Gibbon, and Coleridge. Gainsborough died here in 1788. Pall Mall was the first London street to be lit by gas in 1807.

Panyer Alley (E.C.4).—Let into the wall is a tablet (1688) which shows a boy seated on a panyer (or basket) and beneath it the following:

> When you have sought the city round,
> Yet still this is the highest ground.
> August the 27th 1688,

But it is not. Mr. Loftie pointed out that it is a foot lower than the highest part of Cornhill.

Papey, The (in Aldgate Ward).—This curious name seems to have been derived from a fraternity or brotherhood of St. Charity and St. John the Evangelist, which was called the Papey. It was for poor priests, and was founded in 1430.

Park Lane.—London's most fashionable residential street. It was called Tyburn Lane till 1769.

Parliament, Houses of.—These splendid buildings were

erected on the site of the old Palace of Westminster in 1840–1850. They occupy a space of nearly 8 acres, and were designed by Sir Charles Barry, B.A., at a cost of about £3,000,000. There are three principal towers, viz., the Victoria Tower, the Central Tower, and the Clock Tower. The buildings are so arranged as to incorporate Westminster Hall and the crypt of the ancient chapel of St. Stephen.

It is not generally known that the Houses of Parliament still rank as a Royal palace, and are in charge of the hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain. When the House is not sitting the correct name for the Houses of Parliament is the Palace of Westminster. Old Palace Yard was the court of the Palace, which Sovereigns from Edward the Confessor to Henry VIII made their chief residence. Till 1800 the House of Lords met in a chamber at the S. end of Old Palace Yard, and here in 1605 the Gunpowder Plot was discovered.

Paternoster Row.—Formerly Paternosters (the Lord's Prayer) were sold here. The "Chapter" coffee house once stood in this street, a great haunt of literary men. Mrs. Gaskell, in her "Life of Charlotte Brontë," describes the interesting circumstances in which the sisters Brontë spent a night at this place in 1848.

Petty France.—Here Milton occupied a house, subsequently rented by James Stuart Mill and William Hazlitt.

Piccadilly.—The most famous street in London. As early as 1596 Gerard in his "Herball" notes a flower which, he said, "Grows upon the drie ditch bankes about Pickadilla," so that the district was christened quite early in its history. "Pickadils" were the hems, or collars worn during the seventeenth century. The Statue of Eros—since Victorian times the central feature of

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

ccadilly—was removed in 1925 and placed in Embank-
ent Gardens. Piccadilly Circus is, in accordance with
e rebuilding scheme, becoming a square and losing its
cient character in the process.

Pie Corner (W. Smithfield).—Name derived from a
vern. The Fire of London is said to have burnt itself
t here.

Port of London Authority. (*See* Docks.)

Post Office.—The astonishing growth of the Post Office
s occurred during the last hundred years. The Penny
st was first instituted in 1680, by William Dockwra, in
e reign of Charles II. This was confined to London.
uring the reign of William III the London receiving
ices were increased to six, viz. in Bishopsgate Street;
ngel Court, Charing Cross; Green Dragon Court;
. Mary Overy's Churchyard, Southwark; Chichester
nts, Chancery Lane; Queen's Head Court, Pater-
ster Row; and Catherine-Wheel Court, Rosemary
ne.

Penny postage, introduced by Rowland Hill, came into
eration on January 10, 1840.

For many years the Post Office buildings were in St.
artin's-le-Grand, but with the increasing business the
emises have had to be correspondingly enlarged. In
09–1910 new premises were built on the site of the
l Christ's Hospital, or Blue Coat School (now removed
Horsham, Sussex). The new buildings have masonry
evations fronting Newgate Street and King Edward
reet.

Poultry.—The name is derived from the poulterers'
lls which once stood here. In 1798 Tom Hood was
rn here.

Printing House Square.—The site of the Blackfriars
onastery. Here lived three great painters: Isaac

Oliver, Cornelius Jansen, and Van Dyck. "The Times" is printed here.

Privy Council (Downing Street).—The least-known and most interesting law court in London. Here are decided all the appeal cases for the Empire. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sit without state, listening almost informally to the troubles of India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and many remote corners of the Empire. From the point of view of the legal historian the Privy Council's deliberations must be enthralling, for here the old French law—the Custom of Paris, the Code Napoléon—long expelled from France is consulted and studied when appeals come in from such places as Quebec, the Mauritius, the Seychelles Islands.

Queen Anne's Gate.—A delicious, unspoilt patch of the London of 1706. These houses—whose door canopies are worth noting—were built by William Patterson, the founder of the Bank of England. John Stuart Mill lived at No. 40.

Queenhithe.—A quay situated above London Bridge. It is of great antiquity. Its old name, "Edred's hithe," or bank, indicates a Saxon origin. At one time it was known as "Ripa Reginæ," the Queen's Bank or Hithe, because it belonged to Eleanor, the queen of Henry II.

Queen Street, Little (Lincoln's Inn Fields). — A melancholy interest was associated with this street from the fact that in No. 7, the residence of Charles Lamb's parents, Mary Lamb, in a fit of insanity, killed her mother. The construction of Kingsway has swept the street away.

Queen Victoria Street was opened in 1871, and its construction wiped out many ancient houses and alleys. Off this street are dozens of small courts, entries, and yards whose names are eloquent: Wardrobe Court (the

te of the King's Wardrobe till the Fire of London; ell Yard (the site of the "Bell" inn); Ireland Yard named after the Ireland from whom Shakespeare bought house); and so on.

Record Office (Chancery Lane).—The Public Record Office (built 1851 onwards) covers the site of the Rolls Chapel, and contains on fireproof shelves miles of priceless documents which will provide material for the student of English history, customs, manners, etc., for generations. The Search Room is a strange place to the student of human nature. It has seen, at some time or other, all those who believe themselves the rightful heirs to a title and great possessions. The Museum contains the original "Domesday Book," the "Log" of the Victory," the letter which led to the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, and many letters written by the Kings and Queens of England.

Red Lion Square (Holborn).—Here was "Red Lion" inn, to which the body of Oliver Cromwell was brought in a cart before its exhibition on the gibbet.

Regent's Park.—A Royal hunting ground till the Commonwealth. It was laid out by Nash. George IV once thought of building a country house here, and it was not open to the public till 1838. Here are the Royal Botanic Gardens and the Zoological Gardens.

Regent Street.—Built during the Regency of George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV), mainly by Nash. In 1925 began the demolition of Nash's Regent Street, when London watched a street full of character come down, block by block, to be replaced by the characterless pseudo-Græco-American architecture which in another few years will unfortunately make London look like anywhere else. This compromise between the Flat-iron Building and the Acropolis is gradually conquering

London. Liberty's Tudor building in this street is a flaming revolt.

Roman Bath (Strand).—At No. 5 Strand Lane (opposite Bush House) is shown a fine Roman bath, still fed by a spring, probably the same that fed the "Holy Well" of St. Clement's. The bath is 13 feet by 6 feet, and 5 feet deep. No doubt it formed part of a Roman villa built in the country beyond the walls of London. Dickens mentions this bath in "David Copperfield" (Chapter XXXV).

Rose Alley (S.E.1).—The site of the Rose Theatre, near the Bear Garden.

Rose Street (Covent Garden).—Samuel Butler, author of "Hudibras," lived and died here.

St. Anne's Lane (Westminster).—Henry Purcell and W. Heather, the musicians, and also Robert Herrick, the poet, lived here.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—"Barts," which contains 686 beds and treats upwards of 8,000 in-patients and 63,000 out-patients a year, was founded, together with a priory, by Rahere in 1123, a favourite of Henry I. His tomb is in the magnificent church of St. Bartholomew (*see* Churches, at end). The present hospital building is Georgian and was erected chiefly by James Gibbs in 1702. A wall tablet commemorates John Rogers and other martyrs who were put to death in the reign of "Bloody" Mary. Hogarth was made a life governor of the hospital in consideration for his generosity in painting free of charge, the large scenes on the wall of the main staircase. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was physician here in 1609–1643.

St. James's Palace.—After 1698, when the Palace of Whitehall, was destroyed by fire, St. James's Palace was the official residence of the King. The English Court is

GATEWAY OF ST. JAMES'S PALACE

ill known as "the Court of St. James's." The history
the old palace goes back to A.D. 1100, when it was a
ospital for fourteen "maidens that were leprous."
his hospital was dedicated to St. James the Less. The
oyal connexion begins with Henry VIII, who acquired
ie site as a hunting seat. The magnificent red brick
ate house and parts of the Chapel Royal date from this
eriod. Charles I lived in St. James's Palace, and he
alked out from it to his execution in Whitehall. Charles
's Court was in the Palace of Whitehall, but St. James's
ecame the official Royal residence with William III and
lary. Queen Anne and all the Georges lived there.
nce William IV no king has made it his London
sidence. Among those born in St. James's Palace
e Charles II, James II, Mary II, Queen Anne, and
eorge IV.

The Chapel Royal, St. James's (the ceiling probably
esigned by Holbein in 1540) has seen many Royal
arriages, including those of the Prince of Orange and
lary (1641), William III and Mary (1677), Prince
eorge of Denmark and Princess (afterwards Queen)
nne, George IV and Caroline, Prince Albert and Queen
ictoria (1840), King George and Queen Mary (1893).

York House, the quiet, small building in St. James's
ourtyard, was for some years the London residence
the Prince of Wales. It was occupied by the
ing, when Duke of York. The splendid Tudor gate-
ay, with its four octagonal towers, bears carved above
e doors the initials of Henry VIII.

St. James's Park.—Like all the other Royal parks St.
mes's formed part of the private grounds so carefully
eserved by Henry VIII. Charles II was often seen here
eding the water-fowl, and it was during his reign that
e Park became a fashionable resort, a popularity which

attained its climax in the reigns of Anne and the first two Georges, when "the whole world of British gaiety, beauty and splendour" walked here every day. It was thrown open to the public in 1829. During the War (1914–1918) its appearance was changed by the draining of the five-acre lake and the erection in its shallow bed of Government offices. The view from the lake towards Whitehall is magnificent.

St. James's Street.—Here live many bachelors, old and young. St. James's has an air of quality. Many of its clubs are descendants of the old coffee houses of this district. Few places are so rich in eighteenth-century memories. No. 8 is the house in which Byron "awoke one morning to find himself famous." No. 74 occupies the site of the house in which Gibbon died. No. 50 is the site of Crockfords, one of the most notorious gambling clubs of the Beau Brummell era; Brooks' Club was opened in 1778, and among its members were Reynolds, Burke, Garrick, Hume, Gibbon, Horace Walpole, Sheridan, and Wilberforce. No. 64, the "Cocoa Tree," was the famous Tory club of Queen Anne's reign; Byron and Gibbon were members.

St. John's Gate (Clerkenwell).—This magnificent gateway was the S. entrance of the wealthy priory of the Knights Hospitallers of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The priory was founded in 1130 and suppressed by Queen Elizabeth. The Knights of St. John was that renowned Order which for seven centuries was the "sword and buckler of Christendom." When the priory was suppressed, the gate house became a private residence, and its most interesting occupant was Edmund Tylney, Master of the Revels, who licensed 30 of Shakespeare's plays from this building. In 1731–1781 the "Gentleman's Magazine" was edited here by Edward Cave, and the magazine

ears a "cut" of the gate as its vignette. Here it was
iat Dr. Johnson was first engaged in literary work in
737, and his practice was to shut himself up in a room
signed to him at St. John's Gate, to which he would
ot suffer anyone to approach except the compositor or
oy for matter, which as fast as he composed he tumbled
it at the door. Here Johnson first met Richard Savage,
id at this time he was in the habit of eating his meals
ehind a screen because his clothes were so shabby that
e dare not make public appearance. When Garrick
rst came to London he frequently called upon Johnson
the Gate, and here it was that, with the assistance of
few journeymen printers, the great actor gave a per-
rmance of Field's farce, "The Mock Doctor." In
754 the Gate became the "Jerusalem" public-house,
id in 1845 was restored. Since 1887 it has been occupied
y the modern Order of St. John of Jerusalem and played
s part in the widespread hospital activities during the
reat War. Visitors are admitted on application to the
cretary, and the Library, which possesses its original
eiling, contains many relics of the Knights of St. John.
fine old Elizabethan chimney-piece is noticeable in the
iancery.

St. Katherine's Hospital (Regent's Park).—This institu-
on, comprising a master and six pensioners, was removed
om the site near the Tower of London in the early part
the nineteenth century, when the lovely old church
as pulled down to make St. Katherine's Dock. The
ospital, built from designs of Ambrose Poynter in 1827,
mprises houses for the master, inmates, and a chapel
which are preserved the tomb of John Holland, Duke
Exeter (*d.* 1447), and a remarkable pulpit carved in
ood, the gift of Sir Julius Cæsar. Both were brought
ere from the earlier chapel near the Tower.

In 1914 the foundation was abolished and its £10,000 a year is now devoted to infant welfare and social work in the dock districts.

St. Martin's Lane (W.C.2).—At 104 lived Sir James Thornhill, whose daughter Hogarth married.

St. Paul's School.—This well-known school at Hammersmith, which formerly stood to the E. of St. Paul's Cathedral, was founded, or rather augmented, by Dean Colet in 1512. Lily, the grammarian, was the first master, and among the eminent men who have there received their education mention must be made of John Leland, Milton, the great Duke of Marlborough, Halley the astronomer, Samuel Pepys, John Strype, and many others.

St. Thomas's Hospital.—This well-known hospital on the Albert Embankment, opposite the Houses of Parliament, had its origin in Southwark, where it was founded in 1213 by Richard, Prior of Bermondsey, as a house of alms. It was more fully established, as a house for canons regular, in 1215, by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester. At the Dissolution the house was purchased by the citizens of London, and opened as a hospital for poor, impotent and diseased people in 1552. The hospital was rebuilt in 1701–1706, and removed from Southwark to its present situation in 1868. The church of St. Thomas, a relic of the old hospital, still stands, and is now the chapter house of Southwark Cathedral. In this locality lived Robert Harvard, father of John Harvard.

Salisbury Square (Fleet Street).—The site of the house of the Bishops of Salisbury. Dryden lived here in 1673 and here Richardson wrote "Pamela." Goldsmith was a printer's reader in this square and Dr. Johnson and Hogarth met one another there.

YORK HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S

Savile Row (Piccadilly).—Built in 1735, and now a street fashionable tailors. George Grote wrote most of his History of Greece " at No. 12 ; Sheridan died at No. 14 1816.

Savoy Street (Strand).—The name Savoy, which is equent in this locality, comes down from Peter, Earl Savoy, who built a palace here in 1245. Wat Tyler's llowers burnt down the Savoy in 1381. In the restored ilding the famous conference for the Revision of the ayer Book was held in 1661.

The Savoy Chapel, which dates from 1505, originally e chapel of a hospital founded by Henry VIII, was ade a Chapel Royal by George III, but is a Royal apel no longer. The patronage pertains to the Duchy Lancaster. The painter, Peter de Wint, is buried the graveyard.

Scotland Yard. (*See* New Scotland Yard.)

Seacole Lane (Farringdon Street).—The origin of this rious name is explained by Stow as having arisen from al used in lime-burning, the latter being the chief dustry of the neighbourhood in olden times.

Shaftesbury Avenue.—Many ancient thoroughfares ere blotted from the map when this road was made in 85. It might be termed the heart of theatre-land. he characteristic streets of Soho branching off and nning N. have gained fame as the home of the cheap reign restaurant.

Shepherd's Market (Mayfair).—An unspoilt corner of d London made more attractive by its unexpected oximity to Piccadilly. Named after Edward Shepherd, builder, in 1735. Here was held the May Fair, from hich the district is named. Shepherd's Market has the of a small country town and in its atmosphere modern ondon is forgotten.

Shoe Lane.—This narrow lane, generally congested with motor-vans loaded with newsprint, once held (at its Fleet Street end) the conduit which supplied the district with water. Richard Lovelace, the poet, died in poverty in a house in Gunpowder Alley here. Pepys mentions going to a cock fight in this lane 21st Dec., 1663.

Smithfield.—The name may have been derived from the "smooth field" in which tournaments were held from 1150 onwards, or from the smiths who set up business there. Its most celebrated historic event is the slaying of Wat Tyler by William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, when Richard II rode out to meet the rebels. The dagger in the arms of London is said to commemorate this event, but this is a popular error: the "dagger" is the sword of St. Paul. Smithfield now houses the central meat market.

Snow Hill (Holborn Viaduct).—Anciently called "Snow Hill," probably from Snorro, a Scandanavian resident. John Bunyan died in 1688 "at the Sign of the Star on Snow Hill." In Snow Hill is a bust of Dickens. It stands near the site of the "Saracen's Head," where Nicholas Nickleby and Mr. Squeers joined the Yorkshire coach. In Snow Hill, Van Dyck discovered William Dobson and led him to fame as a portrait painter.

Soane Museum. (*See* under Museums, at end.)

Soho.—"So-ho!" is, to this day, used as a hunting cry in several parts of the country when a hare leaves its "form." The Duke of Monmouth, whose house was here, used this call as his watchword at the battle of Sedgemoor, but the district was called "So-ho" or "So-how" fifty years before the battle. Soho has been a foreign quarter since the edict of Nantes (1685) sent thousands of emigrants to England. Here are the cheap

reign restaurants whose popularity within recent years as destroyed the intimate alien character of the district. 'ardour Street is the centre of the English film dustry.

Somerset House (Strand).—The head-quarters of the nland Revenue and the Registrar of Births, Marriages id Deaths, and the Principal Probate Registry. Among ills preserved here are those of Shakespeare, Milton, Isaac ewton, Van Dyck, Nelson, Wellington, Pitt, Burke, and r. Johnson.

The Bishops of Worcester had their town house here the thirteenth century. The Protector Somerset 547) planned to build here the most magnificent house the kingdom. He undermined part of the old church St. John of Jerusalem at Smithfield and had the stones rted to the Strand. Happily his execution occurred efore he could destroy St. Margaret's Church, West-inster, on which he had evil designs. Elizabeth lived Somerset House during the reign of her sister, Mary. he present magnificent building dates from 1777–1786. was designed to rise straight from the Thames and the ge central arch was the water gate. The construction the Embankment entirely altered its appearance—and at of all the other riverside buildings erected before 64.

South Moulton Street.—At No. 17 William Blake lived 1807.

Southwark.—There was a settlement here in Roman mes. It was a borough of importance in the mediaeval eriod, and is still referred to as "the Borough." Since 531 it has been included in the City of London as the 'ard of Bridge Without. Its overcrowded roads and rab streets retain little to remind us of the green South-ark of Chaucer's day or the gay district of theatres

and inns which Shakespeare knew. The "Stews" of Southwark were notorious for centuries. The law drove various bad characters there early in Plantagenet times, as Mr. Riley points out in his introduction to the "Liber Albus": "It being found that the houses of women of ill fame had become the constant resort of thieves and other desperate characters, it was ordered by Royal proclamation, *temp.* Edward I, that no such women should thenceforth reside within the walls of the city under pain of forty days' imprisonment. A list, too, was to be taken of all such women by the authorities, and a certain walk assigned to them. The Stews of Southwark were once, and only once, alluded to in this volume (the 'Liber Albus') and the result of this enactment was no doubt to drive the unfortunates thither." Most of these women were Flemings, and in Edward I's time were not only banished to Southwark, but were forbidden to wear miniver (spotted ermine) or cendale (thin silk) on hood or dress. Later enactments allowed them to wear hoods furred with rabbit skin. Southwark Cathedral is the only mediaeval survival in the Borough, and it is—as so few Londoners know—the finest Gothic building, with the exception of Westminster Abbey, in London. (*See* Churches.) The George Inn is the last survivor of Southwark's famous inns. It retains a portion of its seventeenth-century balcony. Here Pickwick met Sam Weller.

Southwark Bridge.—John Rennie was the architect of this bridge, constructed at a cost of £800,000, and opened in 1819.

Spitalfields.—This district takes its name from the priory and hospital of St. Mary Spital Without Bishopsgate, founded in 1197. In the eighteenth century

OLD HOUSES, HOLBORN

pitalfields was a grassy open space, and, while the making f boots and furniture is to-day the chief occupation, the istrict was that in which the Huguenot silk-weavers ettled when driven from France by the revocation of he Edict of Nantes.

Spring Gardens (Charing Cross).—This short street is amed from a water spring or fountain—a feature of an ld Elizabethan garden—which was set playing when a pectator walked upon a hidden spring in the pavement. n 1630 it was made into a bowling green by command f Charles I. It became a scandalous rendezvous and as suppressed in 1684 by Royal command, an unpopular estriction which resulted in a new Spring Gardens pringing up at Vauxhall.

Standard (in Cornhill).—This was a receptacle for ater, provided with four spouts. It was made in 1582 y Peter Morris, a German. The lead pipes which onveyed the water from the Thames to the Standard ere carried over the steeple of the church of St. Magnus. etween 1598 and 1603 the water ceased to run, but the tandard itself was suffered to remain, and it long served s a point from which distances were measured.

Standard (in Cheap).—There was another celebrated tandard in the middle of Cheapside beside Bow Church. Iere Wat Tyler caused Richard Lions and others to be eheaded in 1381, and here also Jack Cade caused the ord Say to be executed in 1450.

Staple Inn.—The sixteenth-century houses fronting Iolborn with their overhanging second stories and their mbered walls are unique and serve to remind us vividly f London as it was before the Great Fire. (*See also nder* Inns of Court, at end.)

Steelyard (Upper Thames Street).—Here was the house the Hanse merchants. The name has received several

explanations, but Hudson Turner held the view that the Steelyard derived its name from its being the place where the King's steelyard, or beam, was erected for weighing the tonnage of goods imported into London. When the tonnage was transferred to the Mayor and Corporation, the King's beam was moved first to Cornhill and afterwards to Weighhouse Yard, in Little Eastcheap.

Stock Exchange.—This institution, which has been called "the ready-money market of the world," was built quite early in the nineteenth century. It had its origin in the National Debt, and its first hall was in Jonathan's coffee house in Change Alley. The first stone of the present building in Capel Court was laid in 1801, and the hall was opened early in 1802.

Stocks Market, The.—A market for fish and flesh which formerly stood on the site now occupied by the Mansion House. It was established in 1282 by Henry Walis, Lord Mayor of London at that time. The name is said to have been derived from a set of public stocks for the punishment of minor offenders.

A statue of Charles II with a curious history once stood here, and is now apparently at Gautby Park, Lincolnshire. Pennant says that this statue "of Charles II trampling on slaves" was the gift of Sir Robert Vyner in 1672. It was originally a statue of Sobieski, the Polish monarch, trampling a Turk beneath his horse's hooves but on arrival in London the English monarch's head was substituted!

Strand.—One of the world's most famous streets. It was originally the "strand" of the river. "Up to the year 1353," says Pennant, "the Strand was an open highway, with here and there a great man's house with gardens to the waterside." Every other street running left or right from the Strand preserves in its

name memory of the days when the lords and the bishops held court here. The Strand has witnessed some marvelous pageants. Every monarch who went to the city by land to celebrate a national thanksgiving has passed in state down the Strand, from Queen Elizabeth when she gave thanks in St. Paul's for the victory over the Armada to King George and Queen Mary, who in St. Paul's Cathedral returned thanks for victory in the Great War.

In Victorian times the Strand was the gayest spot in London. The centre of gaiety has now moved Piccadilly-wards.

Surrey Street (Strand).—Two celebrated inhabitants, both of whom died here, were William Congreve, the dramatist, and George Sale, translator of the Koran.

Temple, The. (*See under* Inns of Court, at end.)

Thames, The.—The most important and the longest river in England, and the cause of London's being.

Down to the time of Elizabeth the Thames was the chief highway in London, which explains the narrow, winding character of many of the city streets. In Stow's time 3,000 watermen plied for hire with their wherries. The Thames was frequently frozen in the old days, because the narrowness of the piers of old London Bridge acted as a kind of lock and did not permit a free, uninterrupted movement of water. Frequent Frost Fairs were held on the river of ice.

Threadneedle Street.—Stow calls this Three-needle street, evidently in allusion to the Merchant Taylors' Company, whose hall has stood in this street since the fourteenth century. Here Sir Thomas More was educated and here lived the father of Sir Philip Sidney.

Token House Yard (Lothbury).—Built in the reign of Charles I, on the site of the Earl of Arundel's house and

garden. The name is derived from a kind of mint or factory where tokens were made and issued. Defoe mentions it in his brilliant "History of the Plague." The Yard is one of the most important Markets in London for landed property.

Tottenham Court Road.—The name is derived from a manor called Toten Hall.

Tower Bridge.—This gateway to the City of London was built in 1886–1894 at a cost of £1,500,000. The carriage-way divides into two sections, each weighing 1,000 tons, which are raised by machinery in one and a half minutes to allow the passage of vessels into the "Pool" of London.

Tower Hill.—On the high ground to the N.W. of the Tower of London was the scaffold and gallows of timber for the execution of traitors or transgressors delivered out of the Tower for punishment. The executions on Tower Hill have been many, and include some of the best-known names in English history, such as Bishop Fisher (executed in 1535); Sir Thomas More (1535); Cromwell, Earl of Essex (1540); Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury (1541); Earl of Surrey (1547); Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudeley (1549); Protector Somerset (1532); Sir Thomas Wyatt (1553); John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Northumberland (1553); Lord Guildford Dudley (1553); Earl of Stratford (1641); Archbishop Laud (1645); Algernon Sidney (1683); Duke of Monmouth (1685); and Lord Lovat (1747).

TOWER OF LONDON

As an historic landmark the Tower of London takes its place with Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral—

TOWER BRIDGE

magnificent trinity—as the most interesting building in Great Britain. As an example of an ancient fortress it one of the most remarkable in Europe.

William the Conqueror built the keep, or White Tower, o overawe London 850 years ago. Successive monarchs ave added to it. It has been a Royal residence. The Kings of England have lived here, have sought refuge ere, and have sent to the grim grey walls those men and omen whose ambitions or opinions ran counter to heirs. It is as a prison that the Tower of London ppeals to the imagination. It is interesting to remember that it served this purpose as recently as 1914–1918.

The Tower of London is not only a remarkable survival, it is also, as it has ever been, London's fortress. t is still an arsenal and a garrison. Its active life has not eased for over eight centuries. Its gates are locked ach night with mediaeval ceremony,[1] and after that time one may enter, or even move about, within the walls nless he has the countersign. This word is changed ach night. Outside the Tower and Buckingham alace it is known only by the Lord Mayor of London, o whom it is sent each quarter.

The aerial photograph facing page 134 gives an admirable lea of the plan of the Tower, which to the unenlightened xplorer on the ground level seems merely a confusing ass of turrets, bastions, and gateways. The plan is mple. In the centre the keep, or White Tower (so alled because formerly it was whitewashed), is surrounded y two lines of fortification :

(*a*) The Inner Ward with its twelve mural towers ;
(*b*) The Outer Ward with its five towers ; and

[1] See "The King's Keys" in my book "The Spell of ondon." (Methuen.)

(*c*) The broad outer ditch, a moat and entrances. As recently as 1820 this moat was flooded. It is now a parade-ground for troops.

The White Tower.—This was built between the years 1080 and 1090; and it commanded the S.E. angle of the Roman wall, just as Baynard's Castle and the adjacent Montfitchet's Castle, which were built, perhaps not long after, defended the S. and S.W. angle.

The White Tower stands 15 feet above ordnance mean water-mark, on ground which slopes downwards to the river. Its dimensions are 118 feet by 107 feet, and 90 feet in height. Its walls are from 12 feet to 15 feet in thickness, and the important cross-wall, which rises to the summit of the building, is in its lower part 10 feet thick, but of a lesser thickness in its upper part.

Attached to the keep, or White Tower, is the chapel of St. John, a building which has been well described as the simplest, earliest, and most complete Norman chapel in Britain. This building must have witnessed the devotions of the Conqueror and his immediate descendants. The upper gallery, communicating with the State rooms, was doubtless intended for the principal persons, the household occupying the floor below. It contains practically no architectural ornament, but in its original state its walls were probably painted and enriched with hangings or tapestry. In the time of Henry III the eastern windows were filled with stained glass. It is 55½ feet long and 31 feet wide.

It was from the altar of this chapel that the Archbishop of Canterbury was dragged by the Wat Tyler rebels to meet his death on Tower Hill. Here "Bloody" Mary was married by proxy to Philip of Spain; and if there are ghosts in the chapel of St. John there could be no

THE TOWER OF LONDON FROM AN AEROPLANE

der spirit than that of the Queen of Nine Days, Lady
ıe Grey, who came here to pray the night before she
ınd her eyes with a kerchief and placed her young head
on the block on Tower Green. (*See also* p. 186.)
In the Record Room of the White Tower are preserved
gments of the first Zeppelin bombs dropped on
ndon during the War, the original manuscript of Lord
tchener's appeal to the nation on May 16, 1915, the
ı carriage on which the body of King Edward VII was
rne across London, and the cloak on which Wolfe died
Quebec.

The crypt of St. John's Chapel houses certain blood-
rdling objects which strike the key-note of the Tower
London. Here are instruments of torture and a model
the rack. Near the E. end of the crypt is the small
l in which Walter Raleigh is supposed to have spent
rt of his long term of imprisonment.

The Sword Room, the Weapon Room, and the
mouries contain a famous collection which is a mine
information to the antiquarian, the historian, and the
ist.

Towers of the Inner Ward

Beauchamp Tower.—Built by Edward III but named
er Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who was
prisoned here in 1397. At the top of a winding stair-
y is a room whose walls are covered with inscriptions
by prisoners. An elaborate inscription to the right
the fire-place was cut by John Dudley, the eldest son
the Duke of Northumberland, who with his father and
four brothers was imprisoned here for conspiring in
our of Lady Jane Grey. The word "Jane," which
urs near the window, is not considered to have been
cribed by the ill-fated queen. She was lodged in the

nearby Yeoman Jailer's House, from whose windows she watched on the morning of her own death the headless body of her husband carried from Tower Hill.

Bell Tower.—Here Princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen, was imprisoned. The wall that connects this tower with the Beauchamp Tower is still called "Elizabeth's Walk."

Bloody Tower (fourteenth and fifteenth century).—The small room at the foot of the stairs is popularly supposed to have been the burial-place of the two princes who were murdered here. The most distinguished captive in this tower was Raleigh.

"Raleigh's Walk" runs from the Bloody Tower to the King's House. During his first term of imprisonment he was permitted to use a henroost in the garden near the Bloody Tower for his chemical experiments. He made balsams and cordials. He was later deprived of this privilege. He became ill and was quartered in the Garden House, and it was here that he completed the first volume of his "History of the World." In this house Prince Henry used to visit him, and after a talk with Raleigh cried out to his attendants: "No man but my father would keep such a bird in a cage."

After his release Raleigh was again imprisoned in a poor upper room in the Brick Tower. Other men imprisoned in the Bloody Tower were Cranmer, Laud, and Judge Jeffreys, who drank himself to death here.

Martin Tower.—This tower is the scene of a curious ghost story.[1] From this tower Colonel Blood attempted to steal the Crown jewels on May 9, 1673. This soldier of fortune, who had previously made friends with the keeper of the jewels, arrived with three accomplices, and after knocking down the old man tried to make off with

[1] Timbs: "Romance of London."

THE TOWER OF LONDON

he Regalia—and nearly succeeded. He was discovered utting the State Crown under his cloak while one of his riends was disappearing with the Orb and another was ttempting to file the Sceptre. The men got clear of the ower, where they had horses waiting, but they were rrested before they had time to dispose of the jewels. The strangest part of the story is that Blood was not unished. It has been whispered that Charles II may ave been in the plot! The theory is that he was so adly in need of money that he himself suggested that he Crown jewels were well worth stealing! This may, r may not, be most unjust to him.

Wakefield Tower.—Built by William Rufus. Henry VI s said to have been stabbed by Richard Crookback while e knelt at his prayers in the small room, which had an ratory in a window recess. Since 1856 the Crown ewels have been guarded here. The circular room is ccupied by a great steel case faced with thick plate lass, behind which the Regalia blazes. It should be emembered that the ancient Regalia of England was ispersed during the Commonwealth, so that the present ne dates, with the exception of a few objects, from the Restoration.

The remaining towers of the Inner Ward are either losed or of little general interest.

The only tower of interest in the Outer Ward is:

St. Thomas's Tower.—Below is Traitor's Gate, the old vater gate of the tower through which, century after entury, passed distinguished prisoners. At the steps hey met their jailers.

Tower Green.—To the N. a patch of dark flints and a rass plate marks the site of the scaffold. Here Hastings ied (1483), Anne Boleyn (1536), the Countess of Salis-

bury, the "last of the Plantagenets" (1541), Catherine Howard (1542), Lady Jane Grey (1554), and the Earl of Essex (1601).

St. Peter ad Vincula.—A few paces from the blood-stained site of the block is the church (Tudor) to which the headless bodies of those executed on Tower Hill were brought for burial. A catalogue of the injustice and the retribution that ended here would be too long for this brief sketch. The church was carefully restored in 1876 and it was considered necessary to dig up the floor. Many of the coffins of those executed were still intact and the bodies were reburied elsewhere. When the chancel was excavated it was found that most of the bodies in this position had been buried uncoffined and covered with quicklime. These were placed in lead coffins and re-interred. Here were found the remains of Anne Boleyn.

"The forehead and the lower jaw," writes Mr. Doyne Bell in his monograph on the chapel, "were small and especially well formed. The vertebræ were particularly small, especially one joint (the atlas), which was that next the skull, and they bore witness to the queen's 'lyttel necke.'"

[This is a reference to the letter written by Knighton, Governor of the Tower in 1536, to Cromwell, Wolsey's chaplain: "I told her (Anne Boleyn) it should be no payne, it was so suttle, and then she said 'I have heard say the executioner was very good, and I have a lyttel necke;' and put her hands about it."]

The King's House.—This grave, peaceful house fronting Tower Green is the official residence of the Governor of the Tower and is not open to the public. It is a spacious house with many fine panelled rooms. In the Council Room Guy Fawkes and the other conspirators in the Gun-powder Plot were examined and tortured. From a room

in this house Lord Nithsdale, disguised as a woman, made his famous escape in 1716. Next to the governor's house is that of the chief warder, in which Lady Jane Grey spent the night before her execution and, as already stated, saw Dudley's dead body borne in from Tower Hill.

Tower Warders.—The distinction between the Yeomen of the Guard (or Beefeaters) and the Yeoman Warders of the Tower should be noted. The Tower Warders trace their descent from the permanent body of armed men who, from the earliest times, served in the Tower of London, and they take pride in being, as General Sir George Younghusband expresses it, "the oldest of any known association of men carrying on the same duties from century to century up to the present day."

They had been in existence as Warders for centuries when the Yeomen of the Guard were formed by Henry VII in 1485, and they were incorporated as the senior members of this force. As the Tower became less frequently a royal residence the Yeomen Warders felt that there was some danger of them forfeiting their ancient rights, so that in the 16th century they petitioned for a review of their grievances with the result that they were permitted to wear the uniform of the Yeoman of the Guard.

Whereas "the King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard," to give it its official title, is a corps in personal attendance on the Sovereign, the Yeomen Warders are under the orders of the Governor of the Tower for duties within the Tower. They are all old soldiers and rank as sergeants-major with the exception of the Chief Warder whose rank is equivalent to that of a regimental sergeant-major. One of his duties is to lock up the Tower of London every night at about 10 o'clock.

Trafalgar Square.—Named from Nelson's last victory. The Nelson Column erected in 1843 is a copy of one of

the Corinthian columns of the Temple of Mars ultor at Rome. The capitol was cast from cannon saved from the wreck of the "Royal George." At the foot of the column are four bronze reliefs cast from captured French cannon. The column is guarded by four colossal lions, designed by Landseer. The plinth still bears the scars it received when London went mad with joy on Armistice Day, November 11, 1918.

Treasury. (*See* Whitehall.)

Trinity House.—Erected 1793–1795 for the "Guild, Fraternity or Brotherhood of the most glorious and undivided Trinity," which received its charter from Henry VIII in 1514. The object of the corporation is to safeguard navigation and control the lighthouses and sea marks.

United Service Museum. (*See under* Museums, at end.)

University of London.—Although the University of London is the youngest university of any European capital (1836), it made haste to atone for this by becoming the first university in the country to admit women students on equal terms with men. When founded it was an examining body, but in 1898–1900 it became a teaching university.

Unknown Warrior, tomb of.—The most impressive tomb in Westminster Abbey. It is a few paces from the W. door in the middle of the nave. On November 11, 1920, in the presence of the King, the Cabinet, representatives of the Dominions overseas, the body of an unknown British soldier, brought from France with military honours, was interred here to represent all the British dead in the Great War. His body lies in earth brought from the battle-fields.

Vauxhall (S.E. 11).—Originally called "Fulkes Hall," and the name was corrupted into Fauxe Hall (or Fox Hall) and, eventually, Vauxhall. It has been con-

ectured that the notorious Guy Fawkes (Faux) was lescended from the family of Fulkes, and, according to 'ennant, "he lived in a large manor-house called Faux Hall." The Vauxhall Gardens, laid out in 1660 and closed in 1859, on the site partly occupied by the Tate Gallery, gave this district wide fame throughout the ighteenth century. They are referred to by most of the istorians, dramatists, and by Pepys, Evelyn, Addison, Fielding, Thackeray, and others.

Vauxhall Bridge is an iron bridge, designed by James Walker, to connect Millbank with Vauxhall, in 1811, and opened in 1816. It cost £150,000. The present Vauxhall Bridge was built in or about 1890.

Victoria and Albert Museums. (*See under* Museums, t end.)

Villiers Street (Strand).—Named after the Dukes of Buckingham. The princely town house was, in later imes, replaced by old Hungerford Market. In this treet Charles Dickens, when a small boy, worked in a blacking factory for two years at a miserable salary of ix shillings or seven shillings a week. At that time the novelist's family were in the Marshalsea Debtors' Prison. During this phase of his life Dickens met such characters s Fagin, the Artful Dodger, and Mr. Sweedlepipe. Both Steele and Evelyn lived in this street, and, in recent imes, Rudyard Kipling.

Walbrook.—Three or four centuries ago the ancient Wal-brook, which ran into the Thames down this street, was vaulted over with brick and the top was paved and nade into a thoroughfare. The first Roman settlement grew up on the banks of the Wal-brook, and here it is possible to imagine the first villas of the Roman pioneers. This district has, from time to time, revealed to the ntiquary numbers of Roman pavements and other relics

of the first London. At No. 5 Walbrooke, Sir Christopher Wren lived for many years.

Wardrobe, The.—This was a house in Blackfriars, built in the fourteenth century by Sir John Beauchamp. The house was subsequently sold to Edward III, and converted into the office of the Master of the Wardrobe. It was the repository of the Royal clothes.

Warner Street (Cold Bath Fields).—In this street died, by his own hand, in 1743, Henry Carey, the author of "Sally in our Alley."

Warwicke Crescent (Paddington).—Here Robert Browning wrote "The Ring and the Book" and much of his poetry.

Warwick Lane (City).—Here was the house of the celebrated "king-maker." Stow relates that he came to London in 1458 with 600 men wearing red jackets embroidered with his badge, "the ragged staff." He mentions that in the Warwick household six oxen were eaten at a breakfast and "every taverne was full of his meate, for hee that had any acquaintance in that household might have from so much of sodden and rost meate, as he could pricke and carry upon a long dagger." This was typical of the great state kept by Plantagenet nobles.

Waterloo Bridge.—The first stone was laid in 1811, and the bridge was completed and opened on the second anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, in 1817. It was designed by John Rennie, and constructed at a cost of about a million pounds. It is universally acknowledged to be one of the finest bridges, if not the finest bridge, ever built. In 1925 there was a serious subsidence ascribed by experts to various causes, including the explosion of a German air bomb during the War, which necessitated extensive repairs and alterations.

Waterlow Park (N. 19).—In the grounds once stood the famous Lauderdale House, built in 1650, to which King Charles II brought Nell Gwynn. It is said that in this house Nell forced the King to acknowledge his responsibility for their son, the future Duke of St. Albans, by holding the child out of the window and saying, "Unless you do something for your son here he goes!" whereupon Charles replied, "Stop, Nellie; save the Earl of Burford!" Whatever the truth of this story, the child was created Earl of Burford and afterwards Duke of St. Albans.

Watling Street.—One of the chief streets in Roman London and one of the four grand Roman roads in Britain which ran across England from Dover to Cardigan. The name has been derived from "Adling," a nobleman, and corrupted to Watheling and Watling. At the corner of Watling Street is "ye olde Watling Restaurant," one of the first houses built in London after the Great Fire in 1666.

Westminster Abbey. (*See under* Churches, at end.)

Westminster Bridge.—The first bridge at Westminster was designed by Charles Labelye and opened in 1750. Its piers were built on caissons or rafts of timber, a method which proved to be unsuitable. In 1846 the structure had become unsafe, and the bridge was closed to the public. The second bridge was built near the old one, and was opened for use early in the year 1860.

Westminster Hall.—This is the hall of the old Royal Palace of Westminster and with the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel is the only relic of the dwelling which occupied so prominent a place in English history. It was built in the reign of William II. Here Parliaments assembled at various periods, and here the law courts were held from

the early part of the thirteenth century to within modern times; or the later part of the nineteenth. In this Hall Charles I was tried and condemned to death; in it Cromwell was made Lord Protector. Here took place the famous trial of the seven bishops in the reign of James II. For centuries the Coronation Banquet was held in Westminster Hall, an interesting ceremony which reached a climax when the King's Champion rode in full armour between the loaded tables. The last king to observe this ancient custom was George IV.

Westminster Hall is 290 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 92 feet high and is the largest hall in the world unsupported by pillars. Its roof has been repaired and altered many times and dates mainly from the reign of Richard II. During the most recent restoration (1924–1925), when a new steel framework was provided which leaves the old oak as a mask, ancient tennis balls were discovered behind the joists. An impressive scene took place in Westminster Hall in 1925 when it was crowded to the doors with members of the American Bar Association. The dais was occupied by the law lords in their robes and wigs.

Westminster School.—Founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560 and one of the best-known public schools of England. The building incorporates certain parts of the ancient abbey, including the hall and the dormitory. Portions of the monks' quarters still remain in Little Dean's Yard. The hall dates from Edward III, and contains a minstrels' gallery, timbered roof and oak tables constructed from galleons of the Spanish Armada. There are 260 town boys and 60 foundationers or King's scholars. These boys are entitled to seats in Westminster Abbey during a coronation. On Shrove Tuesday there takes place in the College Hall the famous ceremony "tossing the pan-

WESTMINSTER HALL

e," known as the "greese," and the boy who secures largest fragment is rewarded with a guinea. Camden, antiquary, was one of the eminent masters, and among ious men who here received their education may noted Ben Jonson, George Herbert, Cowley, Dryden, or, Churchill, Cowper, Southey, Hakluyt, Wren, cke, Warren Hastings, and Gibbon, the historian.

Whitechapel.—This interesting quarter of the East End abited largely by Jewish tailors derives its name from church of St. Mary Matfelon, which from the colour ts stone was called the "White Chapel."

Whitefriars Street (Fleet Street).—Named from the ient priory of the White Friars founded in 1241 surrendered at the Dissolution. Fragments of this nastery were discovered in Bouverie Street, and at . 4 Britain Court there is a fourteenth-century vault d now as a store cellar. The privilege of sanctuary rded by this monastery held good till 1697, and here the notorious neighbourhood of Alsatia crowded with ninals, debtors, and every conceivable variety of law- aker seeking escape from justice. The district is now he heart of newspaper land.

Whitehall.—Until the eighteenth century the Royal ace of Whitehall occupied most of the land between aring Cross and Westminster. Whitehall was known York Place" when Cardinal Wolsey possessed it, and till it passed into the hands of Henry VIII was it wn as Whitehall. It was when Wolsey fell from his tness in 1529 that Henry seized his property and con- ed it into a palace. For over 150 years Whitehall the chief residence of the Court in London. Here ry VIII married Anne Boleyn in 1533, and Elizabeth ntained the grandeur of Whitehall established by her er. In front of this palace Charles I was executed

in 1649. Charles II made it a scene of revelry and intrigue, and from Whitehall James II fled in 1688. The palace was burned down to its foundations in 1698, and the fire lasted for 17 hours. The only part saved from the fire was the Banqueting Hall, the building designed by Inigo Jones, which is now the museum of the United Service Institution.

When Whitehall was destroyed the Court moved to St. James's (*see* St. James's Palace).

Whitehall (the thoroughfare) is now the head-quarters of all the great Government departments. Its most interesting building is the Horse Guards, with its low clock tower and archway designed about 1751 on the site of an earlier guard house of the palace of Whitehall. The two mounted troopers of the Household Cavalry, sitting their chargers in the boxes, are one of the best-known sights in London. Behind the Horse Guards is the Horse Guards' Parade, on which the ceremony of "Trooping the Colour" is performed annually by the Brigade of Guards on the King's Birthday, June 3.

White Hart Court.—Here stands one of the best-known Quaker meeting-houses of London, interesting because Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, used to preach here.

Wine Office Court (Fleet Street).—Goldsmith lodged here in 1761 and began his famous novel "The Vicar of Wakefield." Here is the "Cheshire Cheese" in which American visitors are informed Boswell and Johnson were in the habit of forgathering, though Boswell has left no record of this.

Wood Street (Cheapside).—In 1773 signs were taken down from the houses in this street, said to be the last street-signs in London. At the Cheapside end of Wood Street stood the Cheapside Cross, the last but one of the

famous Eleanor crosses (*see* Cheapside). Holman Hunt was born in Wood Street in 1827. No. 37 bears an inscription which states that it withstood the Great Fire. This is obviously an error, because the house is of seventeenth-century date. A tablet commemorates the demolished St. Michael's Church, in which, says Stow, was buried the head of James IV of Scotland, slain at Flodden. "After the battle," he writes, "the body of the said King being found, was enclosed in lead, and conveyed from thence to London, and so to the monastery of Shene (Richmond), in Surrey, where it remained for a time; but since the dissolution of the house, in the reign of Edward IV, Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, being lodged there, I have been shown the said body, so lapped in lead, close to the head and body, thrown into a waste room, amongst the old timber, lead, and other rubble. Since the which time workmen there, for their foolish pleasure, hewed off his head; and Lancelot Young, master glazier to her Majesty (Elizabeth) feeling a sweet savour to come from thence, and seeing the same dried from all moisture, and yet the form remaining, with the hair of the head and beard red, brought it to London, to his house in Wood Street, where for a time he kept it for the sweetness, but in the end caused the sexton of that church (St. Michael's) to bury it amongst other bones taken out of their charnel."

Wordsworth's reverie of Poor Susan was inspired by a thrush (not in Wood Street's famous plane tree as some suppose, but in a cage) which the poet noticed at the corner of this street.

York Column (Waterloo Place).—This granite Tuscan column, 124 feet high, crowned by a statue of the Duke of York, second son of George III, was erected in 1833. Within the pedestal and shaft is a spiral staircase of 168

steps. The public are not allowed to ascend this monument.

York Street.—This street was constructed in 1636 and named after James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. In a little back room in No. 4 De Quincey wrote his "Confessions of an Opium Eater" and here he was often visited by Charles Lamb and Thomas Hood.

SPECIAL SECTIONS

LONDON CHURCHES

I. St. Paul's Cathedral.
   (*a*) Old St. Paul's.
   (*b*) Wren's St. Paul's.

II. Westminster Abbey.

III. Southwark Cathedral.

IV. Alphabetical Account of the City Churches.

. . . a wilderness of steeples peeping
On tiptoe through their sea-coal canopy.

—Byron

LONDON CHURCHES

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

Old St. Paul's.

THE present church is the third cathedral of St. Paul's on this site. The first was built in Saxon times by Melitus, the first bishop of London. It was probably destroyed by fire in 1087. The second church, which took 200 years to complete, was begun by Bishop Maurice in 1087, soon after the Norman Conquest.

The part played by St. Paul's Cathedral in the old city life was most important. Its situation on the crest of the low hill, overlooking the Fleet Ditch on the W. and the Walbrook on the E., was peculiarly well suited to the adequate setting off of a large and imposing building such as was Old St. Paul's, as the former cathedral church is still affectionately called. The whole area of the city is now so much crowded with lofty warehouses and other structures that it is impossible to judge what the heart of London looked like in the Middle Ages, but fortunately pictures and engravings which help to show this still remain.

One of the most interesting, probably, too, one of the most valuable, sources of information is an ancient wooden diptych in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, now preserved at Burlington House. It bears on three sides paintings depicting parts of old London, one of the best known being that which represents Paul's Cross, where the Bishop of London is preaching before the King and his Court. This is the right-hand or sinister picture, when the diptych is open. At the back, however, is a very remarkable picture showing the city

with its great mass of red-tiled roofs, and St. Paul's Cathedral standing well above them. Although every principle of perspective is disregarded, the artist has managed to record an extremely pleasing, and doubtless substantially accurate, impression of what the surroundings of St. Paul's once looked like.

In 1136, Old St. Paul's was much damaged by a fire; indeed, according to the accounts of Matthew Paris and Matthew of Westminster, the cathedral was entirely destroyed. There is reason, however, to consider these accounts as somewhat exaggerated. Old St. Paul's was not really completed until nearly 200 years after the date of its foundation.

St. Paul's Cathedral must have been magnificent at the period of its greatest glory, say about the fifteenth century. Its precincts were enclosed by a wall which had a twofold purpose. It was intended to exclude beggars and other undesirable people who would otherwise infest the precincts of the church, and also to form a means of security from robbers by night. There were six gates giving access from the city, the chief being that which stood in Ludgate Street, near the end of Creed Lane, opening on to the W. end of the church. Another, on the N. side, was in Paternoster Row, at Paul's Alley, a way which still exists. There was a third gate at Canon Alley. A fourth entrance, called the Little Gate, gave admission from Cheapside. The fifth, or St. Augustine's Gate, led from Watling Street into the precincts by a thoroughfare known as High Street. The sixth gate led directly to the southern front of the church by a thoroughfare which is now practically represented by Paul's Chain, a name which had its origin in the great chain which was formerly hung across the entrance. These gates were opened in the daytime and closed at night.

In the N.W. corner of the churchyard stood the palace of the Bishop of London.

The chapter house, built in 1332, stood on the S. side of the cathedral, and was a singularly beautiful building, circular in plan and strengthened by eight projecting buttresses, each of which was surmounted by panelled pinnacles. It stood in the middle of the cloisters on ground that had formerly been the garden of the Dean and Chapter. Fragments of the foundations of the chapter house still exist, and may be seen on the S. side of the cathedral.

The building known as the Charnel, situated in the N. part of the churchyard, comprised a vault constructed as a convenient receptacle for the bones taken from sundry graves in the churchyard.

There were also several chapels in and about St. Paul's Churchyard. One, known as Pardon Church, was founded by Gilbert Becket, portgrave and mayor in the time of King Stephen. It may be noted here that the yard round this church was subsequently enclosed by a kind of cloister upon which was richly painted the "Dance of Death." Pardon Church was situated on the N. side of the cathedral church, and to the E. of the bishop's palace.

Shirington's Chapel was founded in or about 1458 by Walter Shirington, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to Henry VI, for two priests. It was situated near the N. door of the cathedral, and dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas. At the dissolution of the chantries in the first year of the reign of Edward VI (1547) it was pulled down, and a house was erected in its stead.

On the N. side of the cathedral, too, there was a chapel of the Holy Ghost, founded in 1400 by Roger Holme, Chancellor and Prebendary of St. Paul's.

The beautiful and important building known as St. Faith's was not a mere chapel but a regular parish church. Originally this church was built on the ground level, and Jesus Chapel was attached to it, but in 1256 it became necessary to demolish one of these buildings, St. Faith's, in order to carry out the work of enlarging the cathedral. A portion of the undercroft of the cathedral was thereupon granted to the parishioners as a place of worship.

St. Gregory's was also a regular parish church. It was built close against the S.W. corner of the cathedral, and although the view given of it in Dugdale's "History" shows a building of debased character, there is no reason to suppose that it had not been built originally in the Norman style.

With reference to the magnificent architectural pile of the cathedral itself, we have little except the great work of Dugdale to guide us. The plates engraved by Hollar, with which that book is illustrated, enable us, however, to form a very good general idea of the church before it was destroyed by the Great Fire.

The earliest parts of the church were of Norman date. These included the nave and transepts. The choir was of Gothic architecture.

The great glory of St. Paul's externally was the central tower, capped by a lofty and graceful lead-covered spire, which reached to the great height of about four hundred and sixty feet. The cross of Old St. Paul's was filled with a number of religious relics. The steeple was justly regarded as one of the greatest architectural achievements of its day.

Inside the cathedral church one of the most famous and remarkable objects was the shrine of St. Erkenwald. The bishop's body seems to have been buried in the first instance in the nave of the church, but in the year 1148

he bones were translated to a shrine which is believed to ave been placed near that which contained the relics of t. Miletus. Many jewels and other treasures were given or its enrichment; Walter de Thorpe, a canon of the hurch, in 1319, bequeathed all his gold rings and jewels. n 1309 three goldsmiths of London were employed for whole year on the work of decorating the shrine.

St. Erkenwald or Earconwald is believed to have been orn in Stallington in Lindsey. Before he became Bishop f London he founded two monasteries—one at Chertsey, urrey (over which he himself presided), and the other at arking, Essex, which was placed under the care of his ister, Ethelburga.

The nave of Old St. Paul's was a spacious place, and eing hardly ever used officially except on the occasion of ome great and extraordinary public function, it became he rendezvous of the profligate, the idle, and the vaga- ond classes. Bargaining and dealing were regularly arried on in this part of the cathedral, which, from the urpose to which it was devoted, received the name of aul's Walk.

The expression "to dine with Duke Humphrey" pplied to persons who, being unable either to procure dinner by their own money or from the favour of their riends, walk about and loiter during dinner time, had its rigin in one of the aisles of St. Paul's, which was called uke Humphrey's Walk: not that there ever was in eality a cenotaph there to the duke's memory, who, as very one knows, was buried at St. Albans, in Hertford- ire, but because, says Stow, ignorant people mistook the ir monument of Sir John Beauchamp, who died in 1358, nd which was in the S. side of the body of the church, r that of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.

The following is an amusing account of St. Paul's

published in the "Confutacion of an Addicion . . . with an apology . . . against the causes of burnyng Paules Church in London . . . 1561":

"No place hais bene more abused than Pauls hais bene, nor more against the receyving of Christes Gospell: wherfore it is more marvaile that God spared it so longe, rather than that he overthrew it nowe. From the toppe of the steple downe within the grounde no place hais bene free. From the toppe of the spire at Coronations, and other solemne triumphes, some for vain glory used to throw themselves down by a rope, and so killed themselves vainly to please other men's eyes. At the battlements of the Steple sundrye times were used their popish Antems to call upon their Goddes with torch and taper in the Eveninges. In the top of one of the pinacles is Lollers towre, where manye an innocent soul hais bene by theym cruellye tormented and murthered. In the middest alley was their longe Censer reachinge from the rofe to the ground, as though the Holy Ghost came in their censing down in Liknes of a Dove. On the Arches though commonly men complaine of wrong and delayed judgemente in Ecclesiasticall causes, yet because I wyll not judge by here saye I passe over it, saving onely for such as have bene condemned there by Annas and Caiphas for Christes cause, as innocently as any Christians coulde be. For their images hanged on every walle, pillar, and doore, with their pilgrimages and worshippinge of them, I will not stand to rehearse them, because they can not be unknowen to all men that have seene London, or heard of them. Their massing and many altars wyth the rest of their Popyshe servyce whiche he so much extolles, I passe over, because I annswered them afore. *The South Alley* for Usurye and Poperye, the *North for Simony*, and *the Horse faire* in the middest of all kind of bargains,

etinges, brawlinges, murthers, conspiracies, and *the nt* for ordinary paiments of money, are so well knowen all menne as the begger knows his dishe."

There has long been some misunderstanding regarding e prison called the Lollards' Tower. It has been sup-osed by many that it was situated at Lambeth Palace, it this is a popular error, although it is quite true at there is a so-called Lollards' Tower there. This the water-tower, which was once named after the ollards.

The real "Lollards' Tower" was one of the western wers of old St. Paul's Cathedral. It was on the uthern side of the W. end, as the following extract om Stow's "Survey" [1] proves: "At either corner of is West end (of St. Paul's Cathedral), is also, of ancient ilding, a strong tower of stone, made for Bell Towers. he one of them, to wit, next to the palace, is at this esent to the use of the same palace. The other towards e South, is called the Lowlards Tower; and hath been ed as the Bishop's Prison, for such as were detected for inions in religion contrary to the Faith of the Church. "The last Prisoner which I have known committed ereto, was in the year 1573, one Peter Burchet, Gentle-an, of the Middle Temple, for having desperately ounded, and minding to have murdered, a serviceable entleman, named John Hawkings, Esq.; in the High reet, near unto the Strand. Who being taken and xamined, was found to hold certain Opinions erroneous, nd therefore committed thither and convicted. But in e end, by persuasion, he promised to abjure his heresies; nd was, by the Commandment of the Council, removed om thence to the Tower of London."

The next day, after being committed to the Tower,

[1] Strype's edition, Bk. III, p. 227.

Burchet murdered his jailer, and a few days later he was hanged.

The pages of Foxe's "Acts and Monuments" contain several particulars of persons who were incarcerated in the Lollards' prison, and they are illustrated by two different woodcuts purporting to represent the interior of the actual dungeon. These pictures, however, must not be taken as very accurate, because one finds in other parts of the volume several cases in which the same wood-block has been made to do service as an illustration of descriptions which are quite distinct from each other, and widely separated by space.

It is doubtful, indeed, if there is any view of the Lollards' Tower still extant, although it is possible that a representation intended for it may be found in the bird's-eye views of London for which Agas and Wyngaerde were separately and independently responsible.

One of the terrors of the Lollards' prison was the stocks, in which prisoners were often fastened for many successive days. Judging from Foxe's somewhat doubtful woodcuts these stocks were made so as to hold four or six persons. Both kinds of stocks are represented, and it seems likely that there were at least two sets of stocks. There may very probably have been more, for the Bishop of London's prison was much used at times for religious persecutions and torture. It would seem that in the year 1556, if not at other times, the ordinary apartments used as prisons were overcrowded, and some of the prisoners had to be incarcerated in the bishop's coalhouse, at the back of the palace in Paternoster Row.

Almost the only monument belonging to the Cathedral which was spared by the Great Fire of London is the monument of Dr. Donne, which, after lying broken and disfigured for many years, was repaired and set up in the

aisle of the chancel. It represents the famous divine clothed in his shroud.

The Crypt.—Among those buried in Old St. Paul's ere John of Gaunt, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Francis Walsingham, Sir Anthony Van Dyck. In the modern crypt the two most famous tombs are those of Wellington nd Nelson. The remains of the Iron Duke lie in a gantic sarcophagus of Cornish porphyry, and in the space irectly under the dome Nelson lies in a coffin made from he mainmast of the French ship " L'Orient," which is nclosed in a remarkable and historic sarcophagus of black nd white marble originally made for the great Cardinal Wolsey by Benedetto da Rovezzano. At the end of the crypt is the funeral car of the Duke of Wellington made om captured cannon.

In other parts of the crypt are memorials to many istinguished men, soldiers, public servants, and men of tters. Americans should note the bust of George Washington placed there in 1921.

Paul's Cross.—The preaching-cross, " a kind of ' Times ' ewspaper but edited partly in Heaven itself "—to quote arlyle—was situated near the N.E. angle of Old St. aul's, and, owing to the change of ideas, was demolished efore the Great Fire swept away the cathedral itself. was in every sense of the word one of the landmarks f old London. A tablet in the churchyard marks s site. Practically all we know of its form is derived om the representation of it on the painted diptych elonging to the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington ouse.

The pulpit, or preaching-place, was covered by a ther gracefully shaped roof of timber covered with lead, nd decorated at several points with the arms of Bishop emp. The roof was surmounted with an ornamented

cross of large size. The cross and a little of the space round it is shown as enclosed within a low wall of brick.

In the picture referred to the preacher (Bishop John King) stands before one of the openings. He holds a book before him, and on his right-hand side, conveniently near for manipulation, is a large hour-glass. Before him, seated on chairs or benches, is his audience, consisting of citizens dressed in the city livery. High-crowned, broad-brimmed hats, ruffs, and cloaks are worn. The scene represented in this picture is that of John King, Bishop of London, preaching on March 26, 1620, before James I and his Court, the Lord Mayor of London, the civic dignitaries, and the judges. It is a quiet, peaceful scene, affording a remarkably interesting peep into the Sunday life of the London citizens. It affords, too, a great contrast to the various scenes of violent declamation and stormy invective which Paul's Cross had witnessed in earlier times.

Papal Bulls were occasionally read at Paul's Cross, and sermons were preached by eloquent speakers on popular and political subjects.

In 1354 a curious announcement was made from the cross. The Bishop of London, who was in the habit of lending sums of money to the citizens on pledges, caused the preacher at Paul's Cross to give public notice that after fourteen days the pledges would be sold if they were not redeemed in the meanwhile.

Jane Shore was in 1483 put to public penance at Paul's Cross, whilst in 1534 Elizabeth Barton, the "holy maid of Kent," and her chief accomplices were put to public degradation, and afterwards hanged at Tyburn.

The rood of grace brought up from Boxley, in Kent, was here exhibited in 1538, and the mechanical devices

hich, probably at an earlier period, had been made to
ove the figures on the rood were exposed.

In 1549 a sermon was preached condemning the May-
ole and May-games.

Generally speaking, sermons were preached with some
egularity from the cross until the year 1633. The cross
as demolished very soon after, probably before 1635.

The site of Paul's Cross, near the N.E. angle of the
athedral, was for some years past indicated by an outline
a stone inserted in the paving of the churchyard. A new
reaching-cross with a column surmounted by a figure of
t. Paul now occupies the site. It was erected from funds
£5,000) bequeathed in 1905 for the purpose, by the late
Ir. H. C. Richards, M.P., F.S.A.

Wren's St. Paul's[1]

The present structure, which was extensively repaired
n 1925 when the weight of the dome on the piers caused
arm, differs from every other ancient English cathedral
n the fact that no part of the earlier fabric is worked into
s walls. The damage done by the Great Fire was so
erious that nothing short of an entirely new building
ould meet the necessities of the case. Even the old found-
ions were avoided. In order to secure this, Wren gave
is church a different axis from that of the old building.

Wren's chief assistants in the work of building were
dward Strong (master builder) and Nicholas Hawksmoor
lerk of the works). The wood-carving was entrusted to
ne able hands of Grinling Gibbons, the iron-work to
ne equally celebrated master, Tijou. Mr. Somers
larke, F.S.A., formerly the surveyor of the fabric of the
athedral, in a paper read before the St. Paul's Ecclesio-
gical Society as long ago as 1881, points out what were

[1] *See* "St. Paul's Cathedral" (Little Guide Series).

the main ideas which influenced Wren's plan of St. Paul's. First, there was the scheme for the repair of the structure before the fire of 1666. There is a sketch of this preserved in the library of All Souls', Oxford, from which it appears that his intention was to cut off the inner corners of the cruciform plan, making a dome in the middle, after the Roman manner. It is interesting to note that Wren was closely connected with Ely, and in the cathedral church of Ely this very course had already been taken in the fourteenth century.

When the Great Fire came and swept away the old church, Wren's desire was to abandon all Gothic tradition and, beginning on entirely new lines, to erect a church which would have been utterly unlike the traditional cathedral plan.

It need hardly be added that Wren's work as an architectural achievement did not command universal approbation, and during the course of the work he met with innumerable difficulties and disappointments.

The first stone was laid on June 21, 1675. The masonry-work of the choir was finished in 1694. The entire cathedral was finished in 1710, when Wren had reached the seventy-eighth year of his age. The total cost was nearly £750,000. The chief material employed was Portland stone.

The exterior of the cathedral consists of two orders the lower Corinthian, the upper Composite. The two western towers and steeples are justly considered the most beautifully proportioned of the whole pile excepting the central dome and the circular drum on which it stands. The latter may rank first for dignity and elegance of all the churches of Europe. Nor is its importance less as a structural achievement. There are, in fact, three separate domes, or rather two domes (an inner and a

uter), and a brickwork cone between them, which bears ne chief strain of the lantern.

The beautifully carved stalls in the choir are some of ne best work of Grinling Gibbons, and cost nearly 14,000. The mural decorations, and those inside the ome by Sir James Thornhill, form another important eature of St. Paul's. The dome, of course, was finished any years ago, but the decoration of the spandrels under ne dome, the roof of the choir, etc., has been carried out recent years by Sir William Richmond.

The monuments to great public men are numerous, and mprise the names of all the most prominent personages r many years past. The most recent monument in St. aul's is the beautiful and impressive Kitchener memorial hapel which was unveiled in December 1925. The cumbent figure of Lord Kitchener lies in the centre of ne chapel and in the background are the figures of St. lichael and St. George. The memorial, which is the ork of Mr. W. Reid Dick, A.R.A., was given by the embers of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service nd the Territorial Army Nursing Service in memory of ose who died in the War.

The view over London from the Golden Gallery is one the finest to be obtained on a clear, windy day when ne smoke is dispersed. It is possible to climb to the ball eneath the cross, and the construction of the inner dome worth notice.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY [1]

Judged from the standpoints of architecture and storical associations, Westminster Abbey stands unques-

[1] *See* "Westminster Abbey" (Little Guide Series).

tionably supreme as the most interesting building in the kingdom. The building now usually known as Westminster Abbey is the church of a great monastic house of the Benedictine order. The foundation has been attributed to St. Sebert, King of the East Saxons 597–614, and he, together with his wife, was buried here. The church was rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, whose remains also rest at Westminster, and practically the complete plan of that church, and part of the plan of the cloisters, have been made out within the bounds of the existing church. It was a handsome building, with apses at the E. end. The Chapel of the Pyx, occupying two bays in the substructure of the dormitory, which has been recently made accessible to the public, is part of the Confessor's work.

The most beautiful and the most important portions of Westminster Abbey are those which were erected in the thirteenth century by Henry III. In these, belonging to what is generally known as the Early English style, there is much French influence. The radiating chapels at the E. end of the choir are an interesting example of this foreign influence. Special attention may be drawn to the diapered wall-spaces, the triforium, the transepts, and the remains of a beautiful wall-arcading which once ran round the church at a little above the floor level. The great W. nave window, in the Perpendicular style, Henry VII's chapel, the cloisters, the chapter house (a work of remarkable beauty) are among the most noteworthy of the architectural remains in Westminster Abbey.

The Chapter House (begun by Henry III in 1250) is perhaps the most interesting of them all. Originally the weekly meeting-place of the monastic chapter, it became the place of assembly of the House of Commons after that

WESTMINSTER ABBEY FROM THE WEST

ody separated from the House of Lords, about the year 258. This arrangement was continued until the end of ne reign of Henry VIII. In the year 1547 the Commons noved to new quarters in St. Stephen's Chapel, West- ninster, and the chapter house in the Abbey was used y the Government as a storehouse for the public records. n 1865 the public papers were removed and the chapter ouse was restored to a more fitting use. Attention may e drawn to some interesting heraldic and other floor- les, and to the cases containing ancient charters, etc., hich have now been fitted up in the chapter house.

A list of the men buried within Westminster Abbey ncludes some of the best-known names in the history f England, as well as great poets, painters, literary men, tatesmen and philanthropists. The three founders of ne church, viz. King Sebert, King Edward the Confessor, nd King Henry III, have each a tomb or shrine. Other ings and royal personages buried here include Edward I nd his wife, Queen Eleanor; Henry V and his wife, Catherine of Valois; Edward III and his wife, Philippa f Hainault; Richard II and his wife, Anne of Bohemia; Elizabeth Tudor, daughter of Henry VII; Margaret of York, sixth daughter of Edward IV; Thomas Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Queen Philippa; Queen Editha, daughter of Earl Godwin, and sister of Harold; Queen Maud, wife of Henry I; Henry D'Almayne, nephew of Henry III; Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, second son of Henry III; Aymer de Valance, Earl of Pembroke, nephew of Henry III; Aveline, first wife of Edmund Crouchback; Anne of Cleves, fourth wife of Henry VIII; Katherine, daughter f Henry III; Eleanor de Bohun, wife of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester; Frances Grey, Duchess f Suffolk, mother of Lady Jane Grey; William and

Blanche, two infant children of Edward III; Prince John of Eltham, second son of Edward II; Henry VII and his wife, Elizabeth of York; Edward VI; Anne of Denmark, queen of James I; Queen Mary I; Queen Elizabeth; Mary, Queen of Scots; Charles I; Charles, eldest child of Charles I; Anne, daughter of Charles I; Henry, youngest son of Charles I; Mary, Princess of Orange, daughter of Charles I; Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, eldest daughter of James I; Prince Rupert, son of the Queen of Bohemia; Ann Hyde, Duchess of York, first wife of James II; ten children of James II; eighteen children of Queen Anne; Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, a descendant of John of Gaunt, and mother of Henry VII; Charles II; Mary II; William III; George II; and many others more or less intimately related to royalty.

More celebrated than any tomb in the Abbey is that of the Unknown Warrior close to the W. door in the centre of the nave (*see* Unknown Warrior).

The number of eminent men in various walks of life, poets, statesmen, etc., whose remains rest in the Abbey is too great to allow of the barest mention in this place.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL.

The church is, with exception of Westminster Abbey, the finest piece of Gothic architecture in London. Originally it was the monastic church of the priory of St. Mary Overy, so named from being on the S. side of the Thames, or "over the river." In the time of Henry VIII the parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen in Southwark were united, and the old priory church

vas made the parish church under the name of t. Saviour's.

The church is a noble building, and contains many nteresting tombs and effigies. The nave, which consted of work of the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, vas almost wholly destroyed in 1838, and in the following ear a very poor substitute was built. This has been emoved in more recent years, and a handsome but early entirely new nave was put in its place as part of he recent restoration. The existing original work ncludes the choir, the retro-choir (now the Lady Chapel), he N. and S. transepts, the tower, and a chapel on the N. side of the choir immediately to the E. of the N. ransept. The window of the transepts are restorations; he tower has been restored and partially rebuilt, and the hoir and Lady Chapel have both undergone restoration, he former in 1822 and the latter in 1832. Yet, in spite f all this the church furnishes a charming example of Early English architecture of the best style in the best nanner. One of the finest pieces which remains is the ltar-screen, a magnificent example of its kind. It was rected by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and s generally considered to resemble the altar-screen t Winchester Cathedral, if indeed it does not exceed t in beauty.

One of the most interesting of the tombs is that in nemory of John Gower, the poet. The recumbent ffigy of the poet is of wood, and coloured to represent fe. The tomb was originally erected on the N. side f the church, and, after having been moved to the S. ransept, it has been replaced in its original position gainst the wall of the N. aisle.

Another noteworthy monument is that to Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, in the Lady Chapel,

and the effigy thereon is specially interesting on account of certain details of costume. Other monuments commemorate John Trehearne, gentleman-porter to James I; John Bingham, saddler to Queen Elizabeth and James I; Lockyer, the famous empiric in the reign of Charles II, etc.

Edmund Shakespeare, a player, the great poet's youngest brother, was buried in this church, December 31, 1607. Other interesting people buried here include Lawrence Fletcher, a leading man at the Globe Theatre; Philip Henslowe, the manager; John Fletcher; and Philip Massenger.

The Harvard Chapel commemorates John Harvard, founder of the Harvard University, Mass., who was born in Southwark and baptized in this church in 1607.

The tower of the church, although much surrounded by lofty buildings, is one of the best vantage-points in the city, from which the various steeples of the city churches, and other tall buildings, may be seen.

The ancient church of St. Thomas, formerly attached to St. Thomas's Hospital, now does duty as the chapter house. It marks the southern boundary of the hospital before that institution was removed to Lambeth (*see* St. Thomas's Hospital).

THE CHURCHES OF LONDON

During a certain part of the Middle Ages the number of parochial churches in and immediately round London was no fewer than 136, whilst there were thirteen monastic churches. In the Fire of London of 1666 the large number of 86 churches were either destroyed or badly

amaged. Twenty-one churches escaped the fire, and
these 8 remain :

t. Bartholomew the Great	St. Andrew's, Undershaft
t. Helen's, Bishopsgate St.	St. Katherine Cree
t. Olave, Hart Street	St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate
ll Hallows', Barking	St. Giles, Cripplegate

he churches of St. Andrew Undershaft and St. Giles, ripplegate, were reconstructed during the sixteenth entury, and the church of St. Katherine Cree, with the xception of the lower part of the tower, was rebuilt uring the years 1628–1630.

In spite of all the changes and calamities they have ndergone at various times the churches of London form group of buildings which are remarkable for their rchitectural, antiquarian, and historic interest. There not, perhaps, a single example that is absolutely devoid some feature which deserves attention, and by far the rger number are crowded with memories and associaons of bygone times; with wood carvings, paintings, rchitectural enrichments, and with memorials of the eparted.

They provide a peculiarly interesting series of monuents of the art and piety of successive generations from he Norman period downwards to the present time.

The existing churches of London afford a valuable ustration of the architectural resource and genius of r Christopher Wren. Not so very long ago there was popular tendency to decry Wren's churches; now the shion seems rather to overrate them; but every unased critic must admit that London would be much oorer, architecturally, without them.

Wren's work on the London churches has several disnguishing features, among the chief being (1) simplicity

of internal plan singularly adapted to the needs o Protestantism, notably the lack of a definite architectura chancel, and (2) the using up of such walls, foundations and materials as he found available. Wren incorporated several mediaeval towers into his new churches, encasing them in Portland stone. The tower of St. Andrew's, Holborn, is a good example of this. In other cases he utilized and enclosed mediaeval walls, and in every case he seems to have built upon the old foundations of the churches as far as possible. In this way have been preserved not only the actual sites and names of the old churches which were built before the Great Fire, but also the precise extent, form, and proportions. The internal arrangements, and especially the absence of a structural chancel, proclaim the period to which the buildings belong.

The versatility of Wren's genius shines, perhaps, most prominently in his spires and roofs. Leaving out of consideration his masterpiece, St. Paul's Cathedral, it is very remarkable to find how much character is imparted by Wren's spires to well-nigh every view in the City of London. The top of the lofty tower of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, is an excellent point from which many of these towers may be seen advantageously.

No fewer than 49 churches in the City of London were built by Wren, and of these 18 have been destroyed.

The dedications of many of the city churches are worthy of attention. That of St. Botolph occurs more than once. St. Botolph, an abbot, was of English birth. He was born of noble parents early in the seventh century, and was brought up a Christian. He went to Germany, where he became a Benedictine monk. On his return he was given a site, perhaps on the River Witham, on which to erect a monastery. Boston is believed to be a corrupt and shortened form of St. Botolph's town. He died

n 680. His relics were distributed by Æthelwald, Bishop of Winchester, amongst the monastic houses of Ely, Westminster, and Thorney.

Evidence of definite Anglo-Saxon influence is clearly een in such a dedication as that of St. Ethelburga, a axon princess, sister of St. Erconwald, Bishop of London, nd Abbess of Barking. St. Etheldreda, or St. Audry, gain, was another Royal Saxon lady who was born in uffolk, the daughter of one of the kings of the East ngles. She founded the monastery at Ely. St. Mildred as another dedication. She was abbess of a house of uns at Minster, Thanet.

The frequency with which St. Mary appears as patron aint of the city churches is quite remarkable, and has iven rise to the various and sometimes curious distinctive pithets. One of these is St. Mary Aldermary, which, y the way, has further interest from the fact that it robably indicates the first or oldest church bearing a edication to St. Mary, round which the other churches, milarly dedicated, grew up.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LONDON CHURCHES

All Hallows (Barking).—Built on a fine site just to the E. of the Tower of London, this church presents many eatures of great archæological importance. Indeed, it ay fairly be considered to contain more mediaeval rchitecture than any other parish church in London, hilst its monuments and internal fittings are of ore than ordinary interest. It is perhaps the oldest arochial foundation with a continuous history in the city.

The dedication to All Hallows, or All Saints, is by no

means rare among London churches, there having been several so dedicated within the bounds of the city, and the additional name of Barking was doubtless given at once to distinguish this from other churches of the same dedication, and to indicate that it once belonged to the Abbess and Convent of Barking, Essex.

The church has nave, chancel, N. and S. aisles, and a western tower. It is by some supposed that the original building occupied only the ground now covered by the nave. At the W. end of the church are massive pillars of Early English character, whilst the slender work of the eastern part of the church is probably of the fifteenth century.

Amongst the more important things in the church are the beautiful carved altar-piece, font, and elaborately carved wooden font-cover, both of which works are of about the year 1685, and traditionally attributed to the hand of Grinling Gibbons; a fine oak pulpit and reading-desk, first erected in 1613, the present sounding-board having been added in 1683; a fine railing of solid brass casting round the altar; the organ, the work of Renatus Harris, erected about 1677, and subsequently enlarged upon more than one occasion; and some handsomely wrought iron sword-rests.

The associations of the church with past greatness are most interesting. This is partly due to proximity to the Tower of London. After John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, was executed on Tower Hill in 1535 his body was conveyed to this church and afterwards removed to the chapel of the Tower. The bodies of Henry Howard Earl of Surrey, and of Archbishop Laud, were similarly brought to All Hallows' after execution on Tower Hill in 1547 and 1645 respectively: the remains of both were subsequently removed.

There were other Tower Hill victims buried here whose ashes have not been removed, including Lord Thomas Grey (uncle of Lady Jane Grey) and Sir John Hotham and his son, Captain Hotham.

There are two canopied Purbeck marble altar-tombs of the fifteenth century. The first commemorates John Croke (*d.* 1484); the second has a brass representation of the Resurrection of Christ.

The church is of singular interest to Americans. William Penn was baptized here, and here J. Quincy Adams, afterwards President of the United States, was married to Louisa Catherine Johnson.

There are several important monumental brasses. One to Andrew Evyngar and Ellyn his wife, is noteworthy on account of the beautiful representation upon it of "Our Lady of Pity," a subject only very rarely found on such memorials.[1] Evyngar was a Salter, and there are two or three other brasses to city merchants, also one to William Thynne, a Master of the Household to Henry VIII. Here are the spiritual head-quarters in England of "Toc H."

All Hallows (Lombard Street).—This is one of Wren's churches, and, although plain, it possesses one of the most imposing altar-pieces in the city churches, surmounted by a large pediment supporting seven candlesticks. The church, which has a kind of narthex at the W. end, is adorned with much fine wood-carving, including two figures representing time and death, a wonderful organ-case, pulpit, etc.

It is an interesting circumstance that it was in this church that John Wesley first preached an extempore sermon.

[1] Examples exist also at Cobham, Kent, and Carshalton, Surrey.

All Hallows (London Wall).—This is a church of only moderate interest. The body of the church is broader at the E. end than the W. The vestry is curious from having been built on one of the bastions of the Roman Wall of London. It was probably in this bastion that the anchorite dwelt who is mentioned in the parish book. On the N. side of the churchyard a portion of the Roman Wall itself is visible. It escaped the Great Fire, but was rebuilt in 1764.

St. Alban (Wood Street).—This Late Perpendicular church was largely rebuilt by Inigo Jones about 1634. It suffered severe damage in the Great Fire. Wren built the upper part of the tower, and carried out general repairs. A pentagonal apse was added by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1858. Matthew Paris said that a church was built here by King Offa.

St. Alphage (London Wall).—This church originally stood on the N. side of the street known as London Wall, where its churchyard may still be seen. The church on the opposite side of the street was demolished in 1917 but its ancient tower was spared, a relic of Elsing Spital Priory, a 14th-century foundation. Visitors are admitted. Inside is a monument to Sir Rowland Hayward (Lord Mayor in 1570 and 1591), his two wives and his sixteen children.

St. Andrew (Holborn).—The old church escaped the ravages of the Great Fire of London, but before the end of the seventeenth century it was found necessary to rebuild a good part of it. The lower part of the tower, of Late Perpendicular architecture, remains. The rest of the church is Wren's work. Internally, this may be regarded as one of the best examples of the galleried basilican type in the country. Disraeli was baptized here in 1817.

St. Andrew's (Undershaft).—Standing at the point of unction of St. Mary Axe and Leadenhall Street, St. Andrew's, Undershaft, is a church of much interest, both rchitecturally as regards its fabric, and historically as egards its monuments and associations. Its distinctive ame, Undershaft, recalls a refreshing memory of the ld city life, when May-poles were erected in honour of May Day. In olden days Leadenhall Street, or Cornhill s it was then called, had its May-pole every year. This ole was, of course, fixed in the ground, but it was so tall s to reach above the church steeple, and the church eceived the designation Undershaft in consequence. n certain ancient records the church had been known as t. Andrew's on Cornhill.

The present church, which retains its fifteenth-century ower, has been much altered, restored, and rebuilt, was ommenced in the year 1520, and finished in 1532, and t escaped the ravages of the Great Fire of 1666. Dr. hilip Norman, F.S.A., in his valuable paper on this ubject,[1] points out that in the shallow sanctuary at the . end St. Andrew's presents a slight deviation from the sual plan, because at the date of its construction the isles of most London churches extended as far E. as the hoir. "In other respects," he adds, "it is a fairly ypical town church of Late Perpendicular style, presenting o difficult architectural problems, and, apart from its ne proportions, interesting chiefly from having been uilt through the zeal of London citizens shortly before he Reformation." Among many interesting monuments s that of John Stow in whose memory a service is held nnually.

St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe.—This church, situated on

[1] "Transactions of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society," ol. V, pp. 181–188.

the N. side of Queen Victoria Street, near the site of the "King's Great Wardrobe," was designed by Wren in 1692, the earlier structure having been destroyed in the Great Fire. The church as then rebuilt was intended to serve the needs of the united parishes of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe and St. Ann's, Blackfriars. The galleries are supported and enriched by Doric pillars. The roof is arched and richly decorated.

St. Anne (Soho).—The church is attributed to Sir Christopher Wren, but probably this is inaccurate. The choir, by Sir A. Blomfield, was added in 1865. There is a fine organ, and Sir Joseph Barnby was a former organist. There is a memorial to Theodore, King of Corsica, who died in this parish in 1756.

St. Ann and St. Agnes (Gresham Street).—The old name of the church was St. Anne-in-the-Willows, from the willow trees which formerly grew in the vicinity. The church has a good square mediaeval tower, on which is a turret. Four Corinthian columns on tall pedestals form a square in the centre of the church, which is cruciform.

St. Augustine (Watling Street).—This again is one of Wren's churches, and has a tower crowned with a spire of elegant and restrained character, so as to contrast favourably with the great mass of St. Paul's Cathedral close by. The interior is not quite so happy as some of Wren's work. There is a tablet to Judith, wife of William Cowper, who became Earl Cowper, the Rev. R. H. Barham, author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," died rector of St. Augustine and St. Faith in 1845.

Church of St. Bartholomew the Great (West Smithfield). —This noble building, the finest and oldest church in London, although containing only the choir, transepts and crossing of the monastic church, must be pronounced

unquestionably one of the most interesting and important churches. The main parts of the present church, excepting the tower, are of fine Norman work, built by Rahere between 1123 and 1135. The massive stone arches, the deeply stained walls, and the dim light which enters through the windows, produce a general effect which can hardly fail to strike one who visits the church for the first time, or who visits it seldom. The general view of the choir from the W. end, including the apsidal E. end, is particularly impressive. There can be no doubt that the remarkable and pleasing effect produced on the beholder is largely due to the stilted arches of the apse, a modern arrangement which was in this case obviously inspired by the plainer and earlier apsidal end of St. John's Chapel in the Tower of London, which in its turn had probably been borrowed from a continental source.

The story of the origin of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, to which this church belonged, is as romantic and curious as the architectural remains are interesting. The following is the legend as given in the local handbook [1]: "Rahere, an ecclesiastic in the reign of Henry I, after leading a frivolous life, about the year 1120, probably after the death of Prince Henry in the *White Ship*, went on a pilgrimage to Rome. He was seized with Roman fever, and vowed that if he returned in safety he would found a Hospital. During his convalescence he had a vision of St. Bartholomew. In this vision Rahere was instructed to return to London and build a church in the suburbs in Smithfield. This he did in the year 1123, founding his Hospital at the same time. The church as far as the Crossing, which is very fine Norman work, was completed by him, and in 1133 a charter of privileges was granted by the king. Rahere was a member

[1] By Mr. E. A. Webb, F.S.A.

of the Order of Canons Regular of St. Augustine, and this church and its monastic buildings was one of the earliest Augustinian monasteries in England. There were at first thirteen Canons, increased by his successor, Prior Thomas, to thirty-five. Rahere was the first Prior of the Church, and first Master of the Hospital. He died in 1143, and his body is still in the church, on the N. side of the Sanctuary, beneath an ancient effigy, and protected by tabernacled work of about the year 1410."

The suggestion has been made that the effigy on Rahere's tomb is of considerably earlier workmanship than the tomb itself, but a careful examination tends to show that both it and the tomb were executed early in the fifteenth century.

In the blind story, on the S. side of the choir, is Prior Bolton's pew, with glazed windows, and his rebus carved in stone below.

Amongst the monuments worthy of mention in this church are the following: Sir Walter Mildmay, Under Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; an Elizabethan tablet to Percival Smallpiece 1568; and a tablet to T. Rycroft, the printer of the Polyglot Bible, 1677.

Many alterations were made in the structure of the church about the year 1410. These included the building of a square E. end to the church in place of the earlier apse (which has since been put back to its original form), the building of the Lady Chapel and crypt beneath, the building of the existing clerestory and stone screen across the N. transept, and the rebuilding of the tower. The nave, which was of Early English masonry, stood on the site of the present burial-ground and probably served in monastic times as the parish church. The beautiful

W. doorway of the S. aisle with dog-tooth moulding remains.

The Old Lady Chapel (built about the year 1410) was restored in 1896; and the crypt, which has been put into decent order, is now used as a mortuary chapel.

St. Bartholomew the Less.—This was the chapel to the hospital in monastic times. It is a building of little importance, having been practically rebuilt in 1823. The tower is old, and there is a monumental brass to William Markby, who died in 1439, and his wife. Inigo Jones, the architect, was baptized here.

St. Benet (Paul's Wharf).—This is a brick edifice, with pillarless interior, built by Wren, and one of the finest of his small churches. It is now occupied by a congregation of the Welsh Church.

In the old church, destroyed by the Great Fire, were buried Inigo Jones, the celebrated architect, Sir William Le Neve, John Philipott (Somerset Herald), and William Oldys (Norroy King of Arms).

Fielding, the novelist, was married in the present church in 1747.

St. Botolph (Aldersgate).—This is one of the churches which was only slightly damaged by the Great Fire, but it was pulled down and rebuilt in 1770 and again in 1790. It contains some monuments, including those to Dame Ann Packington, 1563; to Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Richardson, 1639; to Sir John Micklethwait, physician to Charles II, 1683; Dr. Francis Bernard, 1698; Richard Chiswell, a celebrated bookseller, 1711; Daniel Wray, F.R.S., F.S.A., etc.

The church, which is of brick, calls for no special remark.

St. Botolph (Aldgate).—The old church, which had an

Anglo-Saxon origin, was pulled down and rebuilt in 1744 by the elder Dance. It is a brick structure with stone dressings. There is an interesting canopied tomb of alabaster commemorating Thomas, Lord Darcy of the North, Sir Nicholas Carew, and other members of their families. Both Darcy and Carew were beheaded on Tower Hill in the time of Henry VIII.

St. Botolph (Bishopsgate).—This church was rebuilt in 1725 from the designs of James Gold. It is spacious and imposing, and has its steeple at the E. end. Sir Paul Pindar's monument is the most noteworthy of the memorials. John Keats was baptized in this church on October 31, 1795. It is supposed that Shakespeare worshipped here. Edward Alleyn is buried here.

St. Bride (Fleet Street).—This is a notable example of Wren's genius, its most important feature being the lofty steeple. This admirably displays the skill with which the great architect could repeat forms without monotony. The original height of the steeple was 234 feet, but this has been slightly diminished in the course of alterations rendered necessary by damages from lightning strokes. An old font remains. Amongst the important people buried here were Ogilby, the translator of Homer; Flatman, the poet and painter; Francis Sandford, author of the "Genealogical History"; the widow of Sir William Davenant, the poet laureate; Wynkyn de Worde; Richard Lovelace, the poet; and Samuel Richardson. Pepys was born in the parish of St. Bride.

Christ Church (Newgate Street).—This fine church which stands on the site of the choir of the church of the Grey Friars, was built by Wren in the style of the Composite order of Italian Grecian. The most

remarkable feature is the steeple, 153 feet in height. The church contains a mediaeval marble pavement and fourteenth-century gravestone from the old church. The fine organ was originally built in 1690 by Renatus Harris, and more than once Mendelssohn has given performances upon it. This church is one of the largest built by Wren and was completed in 1704. After the Dissolution it became parochial and was demolished in 1687. The pulpit came probably from the Temple church.

St. Clement Danes.—The old church of St. Clement escaped the Great Fire, but was in such a ruinous condition that, with the exception of the lower part of the tower, it was taken down and rebuilt from designs, by Wren, between 1680 and 1688. The fine classic steeple was the work of Wren up to the stage above the clock dials. The upper part was designed by Gibbs.

St. Clement (Eastcheap).—The church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren. The present parish is amalgamated with that of St. Martin Orgar. The most noteworthy feature of the church is its possession, according to one writer, of one of the most grandly elevated but most shabbily appointed altars in the city. Bishop Pearson was rector in the seventeenth century, and in the old church he preached his celebrated course of sermons on the Creed, which were afterwards expanded into a volume. Henry Purcell was organist in this church.

St. Dunstan-in-the-East.—This church, which is situated between Tower Street and Lower Thames Street, was founded at an early date, enlarged in 1382, almost entirely rebuilt in 1633, and destroyed in the Great Fire. Wren rebuilt it, adding a western spire and steeple of elegant and striking character. The modern

spire is built in the Gothic style. The church was rebuilt about 1830.

St. Dunstan-in-the-West.—This, like so many of the city churches, has an early history, having originally belonged to the Abbey of Westminster. It contains some fine tombs. It only just escaped being destroyed in the Great Fire. In 1701 the building was extensively repaired, and towards the close of 1829 it was taken down altogether, and the two giants that had struck the hours on the church clock were purchased by the Marquess of Hertford, and removed by him to his villa in the Regent's Park. The present church was built 1831–1833, on a site set farther back from its predecessors. Over the door leading to the vestry-room is a statue of Queen Elizabeth which few Londoners know is the only relic left of Ludgate.

St. Edmund, King and Martyr.—This church, situated in Lombard Street, was completed, after the ravages of the Great Fire, by Wren. It is one of the three city churches which are not properly orientated, the others being St. Botolph's (Aldgate) and St. Dunstan's-in-the-West. It really stands N. and S. The church contains some interesting oak carving and some good stained glass. For nearly forty years the rector of this church, with that of St. Nicholas Acon, was Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, and President of the Society of Antiquaries. His wife was Edith, the daughter of Archbishop Potter, another celebrated antiquary. Here Addison married Charlotte, Dowager Countess of Warwick and Holland in 1716.

St. Ethelburga (Bishopsgate).—This is a curiously small, dark building. Perhaps it was rebuilt at the end of the fourteenth century, and there are some remains of sixteenth-century carving of good character in the porch. The masonry is fifteenth-century.

The dedication is interesting. St. Ethelburga was the daughter of Ethelbert, King of Kent, the first Saxon king who was converted to Christianity. The patronage of the living formerly belonged to the neighbouring convent of St. Helen. The font has a Greek palindrome (a sentence which can be read backwards and forwards).

St. George (Bloomsbury).—Built about 1724, from designs by Nicholas Hawkesmoor, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. The portico is a fine feature, and the church generally must be pronounced a handsome structure. The steeple, however, is curiously inartistic, incongruous with the rest of the building, and well deserves Walpole's criticism, "a masterpiece of absurdity." It consists of a series of steps gradually narrowing so as to assume a pyramidal form. At the base of this pyramid are the Royal supporters; at the top is a statue of George I, in Roman costume, which was given by Mr. William Hucks, an opulent brewer in the parish. The bad taste of the implied compliment to the King, and the absurd inconsistencies of the whole design, were satirically alluded to in the following contemporary epigram:

> When Henry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch,
> The Protestants made him the head of the Church;
> But George's good subjects, the Bloomsbury people,
> Instead of the Church, made him head of the steeple.

St. George (Hanover Square).—Built between 1720 and 1724, from designs by John James, a pupil of Gibbs. The portico is a fine feature of the architecture, but unfortunately there is not sufficient space to allow its merits to be seen. In the eastern windows is some fine Early Renaissance stained glass, which was brought from a religious house in Mechlin and inserted in the windows

of this church about 1843. This church has long been famous for its fashionable marriages and its association with distinguished persons. In the burial-ground of the church, situated near the Marble Arch, Laurence Sterne was buried.

St. George the Martyr (Queen's Square, Bloomsbury).—Built in 1706 at the expense of Sir George Streynsham, who had been Governor of Fort St. George, in India. The dedication in honour of St. George is believed to have been given in complimentary allusion to the Christian name of the benefactor. The building is quite plain and uninteresting.

In 1747 the Rev. William Stukeley, the eminent but imaginative antiquary, was presented to this living, and in 1765 he died at his house in Queen Square.

St. Giles (Cripplegate).—The origin of this church is said to be as ancient as the year 1090, when it was founded by Alfune, a friend of Rahere. The structure has undergone certain changes. The second church was built towards the end of the fourteenth century. This was in 1545 burnt out by fire, but the walls, being of great thickness, suffered no injury.

The monuments are important, and include those to John Foxe, the martyrologist, John Speed, Sir Martin Frobisher, and John Milton (modern). Oliver Cromwell was married here in 1620.

St. Giles-in-the-Field.—This fine church was designed by Henry Flitcroft, and consecrated in 1734. Many important persons are buried in the church and churchyard, but the most important monument now in the church is that to the Duchess of Dudley, *temp.* Charles I. There is a remarkable bas-relief set up over one of the entrances to the churchyard, representing the Day of Judgment.

St. Helen (Bishopsgate).—It is probable that there was a church on this site in Saxon times, and it is recorded that in the year 1010 the dead body of St. Edmund, the king and martyr, was removed from Bury and placed in this church during the depredations of the Danes in East Anglia. Between 1204 and 1216 William, son of William the goldsmith, founded here a priory for Benedictine nuns. To the parochial nave and S. transept he added a nave and choir for the nuns on the N. side.

As it exists to-day the church consists practically of a double nave (the northern nave being that once used by the nuns) and chancel, with a chapel or transept on the S. side of the chancel proper. The whole building is spacious and well-proportioned. Certain parts were rebuilt or reconstructed about 1475, money for that purpose having been left by Sir John Crosby. The church is a handsome example of Gothic architecture, and of great interest, but the monuments it contains are of even greater importance. These include seven monumental brasses ; [1] a fine altar-tomb with recumbent effigies of Sir John Crosby and Anneys his wife ; a splendid memorial to Sir William Pickering, with his effigy under a marble canopy supported by Corinthian columns ; a mural monument to Sir Andrew Judd ; an uncompleted altar-tomb to the famous Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange ; a monument to Sir Julius Cæsar ; another to Martin Bond, captain of the train bands in 1588 ; and many others. Certain monuments, notably those to Alderman Hugh Pemberton, 1500, and Alderman Richard Staper, were brought to this place from the church of St. Martin, Outwich.

Holy Trinity (Minories).—The name of the Minories was derived from the Minoresses, or Nuns of the Order

[1] *See* "Monumental Brasses," p. 206.

of St. Clare, for whom an abbey was founded in this place in 1293. On the surrender of the abbey in 1539 the church remained for the inhabitants of the old monastic precincts. The church escaped the Great Fire, but sustained much injury from rebuilding. Most Americans are interested in the Legge Monument here. (See page 231.) The church was dismantled in 1899, and is now used as a parish room, and the parish is joined to that of St. Botolph, Aldgate.

St. James Garlickhithe.—There was a church here long before the present one, designed by Wren, was erected. The old church had been rebuilt in 1326, and amongst the persons buried in it was Richard Lyons, a merchant, beheaded by Wat Tyler.

One of the most noteworthy features of Wren's church is considered to be the stone lantern of the tower. There is a gilt figure of St. James, habited as a pilgrim, with staff, shell, wallet, and hat, on the top of the clock which projects into the street.

St. James (Piccadilly).—This church, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was consecrated in 1684. It was built at the expense of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St Albans. The church has a commonplace appearance on the outside, but the interior is finely proportioned. The font, a fine work by Grinling Gibbons, formerly had a magnificent cover of silver-work, but this has been stolen. The place is full of memories of great and interesting men, some of whom (including Charles Cotton, the angler, Tom d'Urfey, Dr. Arbuthnot, and Mark Akenside) were here buried.

St. John's Chapel in the Tower of London.—One of the earliest examples of ecclesiastical architecture now remaining in London is undoubtedly the beautiful Norman chapel of St. John in the White Tower, the

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, THE TOWER OF LONDON

ıole of which was probably built during the reign of illiam II, and therefore completed by the end of the eventh century. The most remarkable feature is the nicircular apse at the eastern end, with its stilted arches rried by massive circular columns. It is an idea obably borrowed from France, and is repeated in the urch of St. Bartholomew the Great. St. John's Chapel, ıich is a little over 55 feet long and 31 feet broad, nsists of a nave with two aisles, with an ambulatory of ual width at the E. end. There are thirteen semi-cular arches around the chapel, a triforium above them, d a stone, barrel-vaulted roof. Although now bare, it probable that in its early days the walls and windows re decorated with paintings.

When the Tower of London was a residence of the vereigns, St. John's Chapel was used as the Royal apel, and its triforium was conveniently connected th the State apartments.

St. John the Baptist (Clerkenwell).—Under the present ırch of St. John, Clerkenwell, is a fine example of orman architecture in the form of a crypt or under-oft. It has a nave of five bays with chapels at the treme eastern end and N. and S. aisles. The three bays the western end are probably of about the year 1140, d are built in the massive, solid manner so characteristic the time. The work includes small, round-headed ndows on both sides of each bay, and a stone bench inst the walls. The two eastern bays and the chapels re built as additions to the earlier masonry, and were obably part of the church consecrated in 1185. The ver work displays deeply moulded pointed arches, inging from triple clustered columns. The date of se additions coincides pretty accurately with the blishment of the great priory church (1175–1185),

and there can be no doubt that they were made in order to carry the larger choir needed for that church.

The N. aisle of the crypt has been considerably modified by a good deal of comparatively modern brickwork, but two small chambers with plain barrel vaulting remain.

The total length of the nave of the crypt is 62 feet 2 inches, width 16 feet 3 inches; the length of the transepts, 51 feet 2 inches, width 11 feet 4 inches; and height from floor to crown of vaulting, 12 feet.

For many years—indeed, from the time of the formation of the parish down to the year 1853—the crypt was used as a burial-place, the whole of the N. aisle and the S. transept having become filled with human remains. From this unsuitable and insanitary use the crypt was rescued in the year 1894, when the remains were removed and buried in consecrated ground at Woking Cemetery. The building is now made clean and decent, and we may congratulate ourselves upon the fact that it has been preserved from injury for so many centuries mainly because it was so long employed as a sepulchre.

There is little else of interest in this church.

St. Katherine Cree.—This interesting church, standing on the N. side of Leadenhall Street, was built in the lay churchyard or cemetery of the priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, at the end of the thirteenth century or the beginning of the fourteenth century. Of course little of the original structure now remains, and those remains are confined to mere fragments of ancient walling. In 1628 the old church was almost entirely pulled down, and the existing church was built soon after.

The church was consecrated with elaborate ceremony by Laud, January 16, 1630–1631. For this he was afterwards indicted, with other charges. The design of the

uilding has been attributed to Inigo Jones, but the vidence is not convincing. The architecture shows a urious mixture of Gothic and debased Renaissance, in vhich Flemish influence is clearly seen. Corinthian olumns divide the nave from the aisles, and the latter, s is so often the case in the city churches, extend to the xtreme end of the church. There is a fine E. window n the church enclosing in the upper part a circular rose vindow, sometimes called a catherine-wheel. The nonuments include one to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton; mural tablet to Bartholomew Elmore and his wife, Alice, and also to Richard Cheney, their son-in-law, and iis two sons; a handsome monument to Richard Spencer, Turkey merchant; a bas-relief to Samuel Thorpe, who lied in 1791; and some monuments from the destroyed hurch of St. James, Duke's Place.

St. Lawrence (Jewry).—This church is situated on the S. side of Gresham Street, to the W. of King Street. The old church, which contained many important ombs, and which had many associations with great men of the past, was entirely destroyed in the Great Fire of 666. The present church was built by Wren at a cost of over £11,000. The vestry contains some good oak panelling, and the moulded ceiling has some beautiful paintings by Sir James Thornhill. Among the monuments is one to Archbishop Tillotson, who married a niece of Oliver Cromwell. Famous people buried here were the fathers of Anne Boleyn and Thomas Gresham.

St. Leonard (Shoreditch).—This not very remarkable church was designed by Dance, the city architect, and built in 1740.

St. Luke (Old Street) is a church not remarkable for architectural beauty, consecrated in 1733.

St. Magnus.—This was one of the first churches to fall

a prey to the flames of the Great Fire. The old church contained some interesting memorials of departed citizens, including Henry Yevele, a master-mason. Its most noteworthy rector was Miles Coverdale, whose remains, removed from the now demolished church of St. Bartholomew-by-the-Exchange, and now said to be preserved in a small leaden coffin, are said to be buried near the E. wall of the church, just to the S. of the altar. Another rector of this church was Geoffrey Wrenne, belonging to the same family as the celebrated architect.

The beautiful steeple which now stands at the W. end of the church is rightly regarded as a fine piece of Wren's work. It has a leaden dome and a lantern of great beauty. The reredos and the carved frame of the organ (built by Jordan in 1712) are said to have been executed by Grinling Gibbons. In the churchyard to the S. of the church is a headstone with some curious carving, and an inscription in memory of Robert Preston, "Drawer" at the "Boar's Head" tavern in Eastcheap, commemorated in the immortal pages of Shakespeare.

Old London Bridge was nearer this church than the present bridge, and the footway by the roadside passed under the tower.

St. Margaret (Lothbury).—The Great Fire in 1666 entirely destroyed the old church, which had been rebuilt in 1440 and repaired in 1621. Wren rebuilt the church in stone, completing the work in 1690.

Some of the interesting objects have been brought here from other churches. These include the painted wooden figures of Moses and Aaron, removed from the dismantled church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks. The carved woodwork, including the chancel screen, was removed here from the church of All Hallows', Upper Thames Street. No fewer than six parishes have been

amalgamated with that of St. Margaret, Lothbury. These are : St. Christopher, St. Bartholomew-by-the-Exchange, St. Olave Jewry, St. Martin Pomary, St. Mildred-in-the-Poultry, and St. Mary Colechurch. The erection of great piles of buildings in the heart of the city has had the effect of obliterating these extremely interesting ancient parishes, but the inclusion of them all in the present parish of St. Margaret, Lothbury, shows clearly how closely packed together the parish churches must have been here in mediaeval times.

St. Margaret Pattens.—The church that was destroyed in the Great Fire had been rebuilt in the time of Henry VIII, and again in the first half of the seventeenth century, but it does not appear to have been a building of any great interest or importance. Stow says it was so called because "of old time" pattens were sold in Row Lane near by. Wren completed the present building in 1687. The chiefly interesting features are the lofty, lead-covered spire with its four pinnacles, and its altar-piece, adorned with carved wood, and a small painting, representing angels ministering to our Lord, believed to be from the brush of Carlo Maratti.

St. Margaret (Westminster)—This church, close to the N. side of Westminster Abbey, is said to contain architectural traces of work as early as the time of Edward I. It was repaired and restored in 1682, and again in the nineteenth century. There is a beautiful stained glass window in the E. wall of the chancel, representing the Crucifixion of our Lord. It was presented to Henry VII by the magistrates of Dordrecht in Holland, in order that it might form part of his fine chapel then being built at Westminster. Owing to the death of the King and other circumstances, it was set up at Waltham Abbey, and, after passing through various hands, it was

finally sold to the Parliamentary Committee for repairing St. Margaret's Church, where it is now preserved. There are several interesting monuments of the time of James I. including one to Sir Walter Raleigh. This is the church of the House of Commons, and its history is full of associations with great political characters of former times. There are long and interesting lists of important personages who have been married, buried, and commemorated by monuments or tablets in this church.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields.—This parish first had a church in the time of Henry VIII. The present church, which was begun in 1721 and finished in 1726, was designed by Gibbs. The portico is generally regarded as one of the finest pieces of architecture in London. Many interesting people, including Nell Gwynn, have been buried in this church and churchyard. The crypt is open all night for the reception of homeless people.

St. Martin (Ludgate).—The present church was built by Wren upon a peculiarly inconvenient site. The result is that the building is of larger dimensions from N. to S. than from E. to W. It is so much hemmed in by its surroundings that it can be approached only from the S., where a spacious vestibule has been built. The interior of the church is good, and the wooden, lead-covered spire outside contrasts admirably with the mass of the neighbouring cathedral. The church possesses some interesting plate, one piece of which bears the date-letter, 1507–1508. Purchas, author of "Purchas, his Pilgrimage," was rector here 1614–1615.

St. Mary Abchurch.—The name Abchurch is supposed to be equivalent to up-church, and was probably given because of the situation of the building on rising ground. This church is one of peculiar beauty and interest. It represents some of the finest work of Grinling Gibbons

and Thornhill, and is a remarkable example of the architectural genius of Wren. Its chief feature is its domed ceiling resting on eight arches, which spring from the walls of a square or nearly square church. The interior of the dome is richly adorned with Thornhill's painting, and the carving above the altar is of great beauty, and was executed by Gibbons.

St. Mary (Aldermanbury).—Perhaps the chief circumstance of popular interest about this church is that in its churchyard were buried Henry Condell and John Heminge, the fellow-actors of Shakespeare, and the editors of the first folio of the immortal works of our great dramatist. A memorial in the churchyard, erected in 1896, commemorates this.

The present church was built by Wren and completed in 1677, but it has been much rearranged, and is not of special importance. At the same time, the building is somewhat imposing. Fortunately its churchyard remains. Judge Jeffreys was buried here.

St. Mary Aldermary.—Many of the London churches are dedicated in honour of St. Mary the Virgin, and it is noteworthy that they form a fairly well-defined group. It is possible that they were all branches of one church which, to differentiate from the others, was called St. Mary Aldermary. In the same way the daughter churches received distinctive epithets, such as St. Mary Staining, St. Mary Woolnoth, etc.

The present church of St. Mary Aldermary, situated on the N. side of Queen Victoria Street, was built by Wren in 1681 and 1682. The great interest of the church architecturally is that it displays Wren's genius in designing what is practically a late Gothic or Tudor church. It was built in avowed imitation of the church which had been built on this site in 1510, and which, with the

exception of the tower, which cost £3,000, was destroyed in the Great Fire of London. The tower is a noble structure, but internally the church has been much injured by restorations which were made in 1876. Here Milton married his third wife, February 24, 1662.

St. Mary-at-Hill.—The church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the body of the church was rebuilt by Wren. The old stone tower escaped the flames but becoming unsafe, was in 1780 rebuilt, or rather replaced by a brick tower.

The church of St. Andrew Hubbard stood in Lov Lane near the W. end of St. Mary-at-Hill. It was no rebuilt after the Great Fire, and its parish was united t that of St. Mary. Edward Young, author of "Nigh Thoughts" was here married to Lady Elizabeth Lee.

St. Mary-le-Bow.—The Norman or Transition cryp under this church is of great interest. It is probabl from the round-headed arches of this crypt that th church derived its designation "le Bow," or "de Arcu bus," as it was written in earlier times. The existin church, which was built by Sir Christopher Wren t replace the earlier structure, destroyed in the Great Fir is certainly one of the great architect's masterpieces. I finest feature is the beautifully proportioned spire. Th famous "Bow Bells" which hang in the steeple have lon been considered one of the wonders of London, and a those who have been born within sound of the bells ar regarded as Cockneys.

St. Mary-le-Strand, formerly known as the New Churc in the Strand, was designed by James Gibbs, who was als the architect of the church of St. Martin-in-the-Field The original church of St. Mary, which is said to hav been situated on the S. side of the Strand, was demolishe in 1544 by Protector Somerset, and its materials wer

sed in building his palace. The construction of the ower is singular and ingenious. Owing to insufficient pace being allowed for it, the tower is oblong in plan, nd its different stages are recessed on the N. and S. sides nly. The church was consecrated in 1723, and was the rst finished of the fifty new churches. Upon several ccasions it has been proposed to remove the church as n impediment to the street traffic, but the church ortunately remains, and the road on the N. side (Aldrych) has been widened.

St. Mary Staining.—This church, destroyed in the Great Fire, was not rebuilt. The churchyard, however, ill remains. It is situated at the top of Staining Lane, n the N. side of Oat Lane.

St. Mary Woolnoth.—The church, situated at the unction of Lombard Street and King William Street, hich bears this singular distinguishing name, was an ld building when it was damaged in the Great Fire of ondon. The steeple and part of the walls remained anding after the fire, and Wren, in his restoration, tilized much of the old walls. By the time of Queen nne, however, the church became dangerous, and the hole building was pulled down in 1716. The present urch, designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor, was opened in 727.

St. Mary's Chapel (Savoy).—This, one of the chapels the Hospital of St. John the Baptist in the Savoy, is a ain building of the late Perpendicular period. It was ilt in 1505, and although the architecture is not markable the place has been associated with several portant personages, and there are many interesting pulchral monuments within its walls.

St. Michael (Cornhill).—This, like so many of the city urches, is believed to occupy the site of a Saxon build-

ing. It seems to have been always a church of considerable importance. From Stow's account it appears that it possessed a cloister, a churchyard, and a pulpit cross.

The tower, which is by far the most important architectural feature, had been rebuilt in 1421, and escaped the Great Fire, but in the early part of the eighteenth century it was taken down and rebuilt. It was completed in 1721. Fabyan, the Chronicler, was buried here, so were the father and grandfather of John Stow.

St. Michael (Paternoster Royal).—This church is of considerable interest from its association with Sir Richard Whittington. In fact, the church was rebuilt by Whittington, who there founded a college of St. Spirit and St. Mary, whence College Hill takes its name. Whittington himself, who died in 1423, was buried in the chancel of the old church.

The existing church was built by Edward Strong, Wren's master-mason, completed in 1694, and the steeple added in 1713. It contains some very beautiful carving in wood by Grinling Gibbons, and a monument to the memory of Sir Samuel Pennant, who died in 1750, during his mayoralty.

St. Mildred (Bread Street).—This church, together with the church of St. Margaret Moses, was destroyed in the Great Fire, but only St. Mildred's was rebuilt, the two parishes being afterwards amalgamated. The present church of St. Mildred was built by Sir Christopher Wren and opened in 1683. It possesses some handsome woodwork and considerable architectural merit. The parish registers, which are complete from the year 1559, contain an entry of the marriage of Shelley and Mary Wolstonecraft Godwin in 1816.

St. Nicholas (Cole Abbey).—Situated between Queen Victoria Street and Knightrider Street, this church was

the first to be completed of those which were rebuilt after the Fire. At that period the parish of St. Nicholas Olave was incorporated with this. The present church has a rather fine pillarless interior, and a leaden spire which does not command universal admiration.

In the year 1872 the body of the church of St. Mary Somerset, or Somerhythe, was pulled down, and its parish was united with that of St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey. The church now serves seven parishes.

St. Olave (Hart Street).—This interesting building, which stands at the corner of Hart Street and Seething Lane, is mainly of the fifteenth century, but it is known that there was a church here early in the fourteenth century. It consists of a nave with N. and S. aisles, and a tower at the S.W. corner of the building. The nave is divided from the aisles by arcades of Purbeck marble. The church was rebuilt in the fifteenth century by Richard and Robert Cely, fellmongers. The vestry, at the S.E. corner of the church, was built in 1661–1662, and the upper part of the tower was rebuilt in brick in 1731–1732. The pulpit formerly belonged to the demolished church of St. Benet, Gracechurch.

The monuments include a Purbeck marble slab inlaid with brass, commemorating Sir Richard Haddon, mercer, and Lord Mayor of London in 1506, and his two wives; a brass to John and Ellyne Orgone, 1584; a brass to Thomas Morley, clerk of the storehouse of Deptford, and an officer of the Navy, 1566; a brass to George Schrader, 1605; a brass and also a separate monument to Sir Andrew Riccard (*d.* 1672); a good Jacobean monument to Sir James Deane, 1608; a tablet to William Turner, Dean of Wells, author of the "Herbal," a remarkable botanical treatise, 1568; a monument to his son, Dr. Peter Turner, 1614; a marble monument to Sir John

Minnes, Chief Controller of the Navy, and Master of the Trinity House; alabaster figure to Lady Anne Radcliffe, 1583; Sir John Radcliffe; Peter Capone, 1582; an imposing monument to Andrew and Paul Bayning; and a monument to Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Pepys.

The parishes of St. Olave, Hart Street, and All Hallows', Staining, were united in 1870.

St. Peter (Cornhill).—There is a tradition that this church was founded four centuries before the coming of St. Augustine, but this may be dismissed as improbable. However, this may well have been one of the first churches of London. The present building was erected from designs by Wren, in 1680–1681. The architecture does not call for any particular remark, but there is a fine chancel-screen of oak designed by Wren's daughter and carved by Poultney and Athew. The organ, which is a fine instrument, built by Bernard Schmidt in 1681, is interesting as having been extemporized upon by Mendelssohn in 1842.

St. Peter ad Vincula.—Although there is little of architectural interest in this church in the Tower, the place is full of painful and tragic associations, for in the adjoining cemetery lie buried many of the celebrated personages who were executed in the Tower. Here is an important monument to the Blount family. Within the chapel are buried "the Duke of Somerset and the Duke of Northumberland between Queen Anne and Queen Katharine all beheaded"; also Lady Jane Grey, her husband, the Duke of Monmouth, and the three Jacobite lords who were executed in 1747.

St. Sepulchre.—This church, which is said to have been founded in the twelfth century, retains considerable remains of mediaeval architecture, particularly in the tower and S. porch. The rest of the building has been

so much restored as to have lost nearly all of its old features.

Roger Ascham, the tutor of Queen Elizabeth, was buried in this church. An interesting resident was Robert Dowe, citizen and merchant tailor, who in 1605 gave £50 to be spent on ringing the passing-bell for condemned criminals about to be executed in Newgate, and for delivering an exhortation to the criminals just before their death.

St. Stephen (Coleman Street).—A recent critic has described this church as the poorest and least interesting of all Wren's works, and speaks of the relief carving of the Last Judgment over the gateway, dated 1780, to the churchyard as the only remarkable object in connexion with it.

It is certainly a plain building, but may claim to have some interest on account of its fine oak pulpit and altar-piece, and from the fact that Anthony Munday, the dramatist, was here buried.

St. Stephen (Walbrook).—This remarkable building, generally considered one of Wren's earliest and best churches, stands at the N.E. corner of Walbrook, and is the present representative of a church which stood on this site as early as the time of Henry I, if not earlier. In the early part of Henry VI's reign the church was rebuilt. The sum of £500 was spent upon its reparation in the reign of Charles I, and in the Great Fire of 1666 it was destroyed.

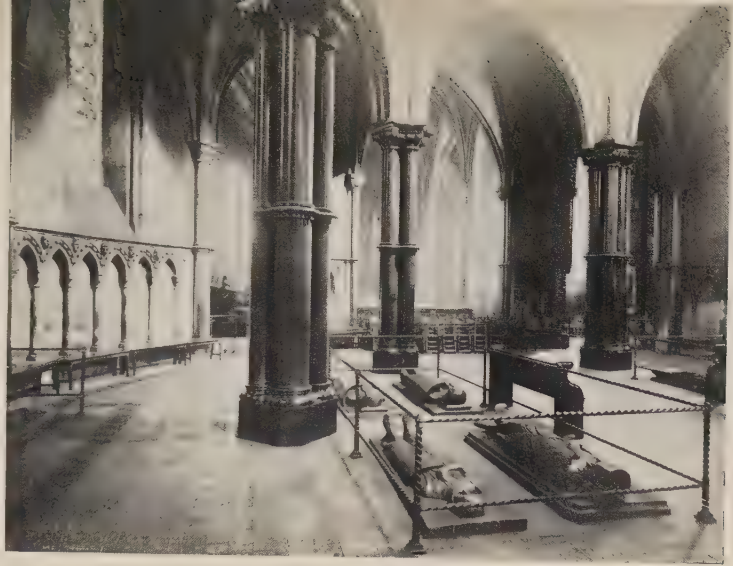
The neighbouring parish of St. Benet, Sherehog (the church of which was also burnt down in the Great Fire), was united to that of St. Stephen, Walbrook. A word or two as to St. Benet's may here be inserted. The church was originally dedicated to St. Osyth, a Saxon saint, whose name is preserved, although in somewhat corrupted

form, in that of Sise Lane; but after rebuilding in the reign of Edward II or earlier by Benedict Sherehog, that benefactor's name became attached to the church in the place of St. Osyth's. Among those buried in the church of St. Benet were Edward Hall, the chronicler, and Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxford. The site of the church is indicated by a small open space, a portion of the old churchyard, on the N. side of Pancras Lane.

The church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, as it stands to-day, was begun in October, 1672, and was completed in 1679. It is not by any means a large building, its internal measurements being: length, 82 feet 6 inches; breadth, 59 feet 6 inches; and height to the summit of the dome, 63 feet. The church is traversed by four rows of columns, but in the middle an open space is produced by the omission of certain columns. Upon the eight arches placed on the columns around this central space a circular dome, crowning the building, is placed in such a skilful way as to produce a great effect of lightness and space. It is a singularly happy and graceful effort of Wren's constructive genius.

The tower, which consists of four stories, is curious and quite plain. It is surmounted by a singularly elegant spire, which rises to a height of 130 feet from the ground.

Mr. George Godwin, F.S.A., many years since pointed out that whilst the general arrangement of the interior of the church is worthy of admiration, some of the details are faulty. There is a want of harmony between the pillars and their horizontal entablature and the elegant cupola above. The height of the plinths of the columns, rising as they do above the tops of the pews, and a certain clumsiness and poverty of ornament on the entablatures, are amongst the other blemishes which he points out;



CIRCULAR NAVE OF THE TEMPLE CHURCH

ıt there is much to admire in the cupola itself
d in the lightness of the whole building. It may
rtainly claim to rank as one of Wren's master-
eces.

St. Swithin (by London Stone).—This church, which
as rebuilt by Wren in 1678, is rather a curious building,
ing surmounted by an octagonal cupola illuminated by
ur circular lights. The E. end, which faces Cannon
reet, has a large central window filled with stained glass.
he whole church, unfortunately, has suffered much
om injudicious restoration.

The mass of rock or stone, known as "London Stone,"
inserted in the church wall, where it may be seen
rough an iron grating. (*See* London Stone.)

Temple Church.—The church of the Knights Templars
nsists of two distinct parts, namely, the round church
nave of Transition Norman workmanship, built in
85, and the choir, of Early English masonry, finished in
40. It is the largest of the four remaining round
urches in England. The other three are at Cambridge,
orthampton and Little Maplestead, Essex.

The entrance to the church, which is at the W. end, is
a beautiful, semicircular-headed doorway, deeply
cessed and much enriched. The circular nave to
nich this doorway gives access was built on the model,
common with churches of the Knights Templars
nerally, of the church built over the Holy Sepulchre at
rusalem.

The Temple Church has undergone a good deal of
eration and restoration, and has therefore lost much of
architectural value, but its ancient sepulchral effigies
e of very great interest. These consist of nine recum-
nt effigies of armed knights in chain mail and with
ords, shields, etc. Six of the knights are represented

in the crossed-legged attitude which was once suppos to be an indication that the person so shown had actua been engaged in the Holy War or had vowed to join t Crusaders. This is a view that has long been abandon by antiquaries, but this series of knights is of the ve greatest interest on account of the evidence of costu they give us, and also on account of the important p sonages they commemorate, viz. Geoffrey de Mandevil Earl of Essex, who died in 1148; William Marshal, fi Earl of Pembroke, who died 1219; William Marsh second Earl of Pembroke (son of the former), who died 1231; Gilbert (? Richard) Marshall, third Earl of Pe broke, killed at a tournament in 1241; and Robert Ros called Fursan. In addition to the effigies, there is coffin lid of Purbeck marble ornamented with a rai ridge and foliage work.

There is one other sepulchral effigy of great inter lying in an arched recess on the S. side of the ch This represents a mitred and vested bishop bearing pastoral staff, and in the act of giving the benedicti It is believed to be in commemoration of Silvester Everdon, Bishop of Carlisle, who died in 1254. T details of the costume of this effigy, as well as of those the circular part of the church, are of great archæologi importance.

The circular nave, if it may be so termed, consists c central area and an aisle, the two being separated by groups of clustered columns arranged four in each gro These four shafts are detached, but united at the ba the capital, and the central band. From them spring pointed arches. Above is a triforium consisting o continuous series of interlaced semicircular arch Immediately above is a cornice, and above that is clerestory, lighted by six round-headed windows.

WESTMINSTER ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

The aisle extending round the central part is divided single columns against the wall, into twelve compart-nts. A vaulted ceiling rests upon these columns and ups of clustered shafts, and there is an arcade of nted arches at the base of the wall. In the spandrels the arches is a very curious and remarkable series of tesque heads carved in stone.

The rectangular part of the church is a celebrated mple of pure Early English architecture. It consists vhat may be called a nave and two aisles, although the ole is perhaps more correctly a choir or chancel. This livided into five bays by clustered Purbeck marble umns. Externally the wall-space is occupied to a very ge extent by buttresses and windows. There is a lted roof of peculiar beauty over this part of the rch. It has cross ribs ornamented with foliated ses.

The Temple Church is open free every weekday cepting Saturday) from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 4.

Oliver Goldsmith, who died in 1774, was buried on the side of the Temple Church, where a stone marks his ve, and the Benchers caused a tablet to his memory be placed within the church. It has now been oved to the triforium. Two tablets let into the floor r the recumbent Crusaders commemorate those nbers of the Inner and Middle Temple who died in Great War. In the triforium—to which casual tors are not allowed—are many exceedingly interesting numents stored there during the reconstruction of the rch.

t. Vedast (Foster Lane).—The old name of this church St. Fauster's, or Foster's. The present structure was uilt by Wren, but the old tower was allowed to stand il 1694, when it was found to have undergone so much

injury in the fire that a new tower was necessary. Thi was erected by Wren, and completed in 1697.

Westminster Cathedral (*Roman Catholic*), (Ashle Place, Westminster).—This striking building was erecte during the latter years of the last and the early years c the present century, from designs by the late Mr. John F Bentley. It is in every way a remarkable church. It form has been influenced by Byzantine and Romanesqu models. The material is mainly brick and freestone, bu mosaics of costly marbles are employed in the decoratio of the interior. Perhaps two of the most noteworth points about it are the spacious uninterrupted nav covered by domical vaulting and the lofty tower of St Edward, which rises to a height of 284 feet at the wester end of the church.

DESTROYED CHURCHES

The following churches were destroyed in the Grea Fire and never rebuilt, or have been demolished in mor recent times :

All Hallows, Bread Street
All Hallows (Great and Less), Upper Thames Street
All Hallows, Honey Lane
All Hallows Staining
All Saints, Bishopsgate
St. Andrew Hubbard
St. Anne, Blackfriars
St. Antholin
St. Bartholomew, Exchange
St. Bartholomew, Moor Lane
St. Margaret, New Fish Street
St. Martin Orgar
St. Martin Outwich
St. Martin Pomeroy
St. Martin Vintry
St. Mary Axe
St. Mary Bothaw
St. Mary Colechurch
St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street

. Benet Fink
. Benet Gracechurch
. Benet, Paul's Wharf
. Benet Sherehog
. Botolph, Billingsgate
. Dionis, Backchurch
. Ewen and St. Nicholas Shambles
. Faith-the-Virgin, under St. Paul's
. Gabriel, Fenchurch
. George, Botolph Lane
Gregory-by-St.-Paul's
ly Trinity, Gough Square
ly Trinity, the Less
ly Trinity, Minories
James, Aldgate
. John the Baptist, upon Walbrook
. John the Evangelist
John Zachary
Laurence Pountney
Leonard, Eastcheap
Leonard, Foster Lane
Margaret Moses
St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street
St. Mary Mounthaw.
St. Mary Somerset
St. Mary Staining
St. Mary Woolchurch
St. Matthew, Friday Street
St. Michael Bassishaw.
St. Michael le Querne
St. Michael, Crooked Lane
St. Michael, Queenhithe
St. Michael, Wood Street
St. Mildred-the-Virgin
St. Nicholas Acons
St. Nicholas Olave
St. Olave, Old Jewry
St. Olive, Silver Street
St. Pancras, Soper Lane
St. Peter Cheap
St. Peter, Paul's Wharf
St. Peter-le-Poer
St. Thomas, Apostle
St. Thomas in the Liberty of the Rolls

Also Mercers' Chapel and the Rolls Chapel.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES

Hallows, Barking :

William Tonge (inscription only) . . .	1389
John Bacon and wife	1437
Thomas Vyrly, vicar (inscription) . . .	1454

All Hallows, Barking (*con.*):
- John Croke and wife 1477
- Thomas Gilbert and wife (inscription) . . 1483
- John Rusche 1498
- Resurrection and scrolls . . . *c.* 1510
- Christopher Rawson and wives . . . 1518
- Andrew Evyngar and wife 1533
- William Thynne and wife (palimpsest) . . 1546
- A Shield. Agnes Bonde 1552
- A Shield. Philip Dennys 1556
- William Armar and wife 1560
- Roger James 1591
- Marie Burnell (inscription) 1612
- Margaret Bassano and daughter (inscription) . 1622
- George Snayth (inscription) 1651
- Also two evangelists' symbols and a fragment

Holy Trinity, Minories:
- Constance Lucy 1596

St. Andrew Undershaft:
- Nicholas Leveson and wife 1539
- Simon Burton and wives 1593

St. Bartholomew-the-Less:
- William Markeby and wife 1439

St. Dunstan-in-the-West:
- Henry Dacres and wife 1530

St. Helen, Bishopsgate:
- Robert Cotesbrok 1393
- Civilian and wife . . . . . *c.* 1465
- Nicholas Wotton, priest [1] 1482
- Thomas Wylliams and wife 1495
- Seven sons, inscription, etc., Hugh Pemberton and wife [1] 1500

[1] Removed from the destroyed church of St. Martin Outwich.

St. Helen, Bishopsgate (*con.*):

A priest in academical vestments [1]	*c.* 1500
John Le'enthorp	1510
Robert Rochester	1514
A lady in heraldic mantle	*c.* 1535
Elizabeth Robinson (inscription)	1600
Thomas Wight (inscription)	1633

St. Katherine (now in Regent's Park, formerly near the Tower of London):

William Cuttinge and wife	1599

St. Martin, Ludgate Hill:

Thomas Beri	1586

St. Olave, Hart Street:

Sir Richard Haddon and wives	1516
John Orgone and wife	1584
Thomas Morley (inscription)	1566
George Schrader (inscription)	1605
Sir Andrew Riccard (inscription)	1672
Henry Weldon (inscription)	1595
Katherine Bestney (inscription)	1609

St. Peter, Cornhill:

An inscription relating to the foundation, seventeenth century	

Savoy Chapel:

Thomas Halsey and Gawin Douglas (inscription)	1522

[1] Removed from the destroyed church of St. Martin Outwich.

THE INNS OF COURT [1]

THERE are four Inns of Court, namely, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. They are the houses, or rather sets of buildings, belonging to the four legal societies which by Royal grant have the exclusive right of admitting persons to practise at the Bar, and of course they maintain a course of instruction and examination for that purpose. The general name of Inn of Court is believed to have been derived from the circumstance that originally the meetings took place in the *Aula Regia*, or Court of the King's Palace.

The government of the Inns is vested in Benchers, who comprise the most distinguished members of the Bar.

Inner Temple.—The description of the Temple Church will be found under the heading of CHURCHES (page 201). The name by which the district is known, "the Temple," had its origin in the Knights Templars, who had a house here as early as 1184.

The Inner Temple is an Inn of Court, and formerly had three Inns of Chancery attached, viz. Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, and Lyon's Inn. Much of the structure was destroyed in the Great Fire of London, but the gate-house in Fleet Street still remains. It was erected in the early part of the reign of James I, and is a charming example of the architecture of its time. It was long occupied by a hairdresser, but the London County Council has rescued it from the destruction with which it was threatened some years ago. The cloisters and

[1] See "The Temple" and "Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn," Little Guide Series. Methuen.

HALL OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE

urt of the Inner Temple were built from designs by r Christopher Wren. Pump Court, so called from the mp in its centre, is a noteworthy feature in fine old ickwork. The hall, though modern, is worthy of notice. The hall of Clifford's Inn has lately been acquired by le Society of Knights Bachelor, so its safety is probably sured for some years to come. The hall of Barnard's n has also been preserved. It was purchased in 1892 the Mercers' Company, and is now used for Mercers' chool.

Middle Temple.—The Middle Temple to which were rmerly attached the Inns of Chancery, known as New n and Strand Inn, possesses in its hall one of the finest eces of Elizabethan architecture in London. This ble hall, with its magnificent roof, was erected during e treasurership of Plowden. The screen, of dark oak, chly carved, a Renaissance work, is erroneously said to ve been formed in exact imitation of the Strand front old Somerset House. The hall contains some busts d portraits of celebrities, and the windows and walls e decorated with the arms of members of the Inn.

The chief interest of the Middle Temple Hall arises om the fact that it was here that, as far as we know, akespeare's "Twelfth Night" was first performed. he fact is recorded in the diary of one Manningham, student of the Middle Temple. Christmas revels were gularly held in the hall.

The Middle Temple is associated with many interest-g names besides that of Shakespeare. Among its embers one recalls the names of Forde, Rowe, William ongreve, Shadwell, Southerne, Sheridan, and Thomas loore.

The library, a handsome modern building near the ver, contains a collection of about fifty thousand

volumes of printed books and a few manuscripts. It was founded in 1641 by Robert Ashley, who bequeathed his own collection of books and a sum of money for the maintenance of the library.

The Temple Gardens are celebrated for their beauty and their smooth lawns.

Lincoln's Inn.—This picturesque old Inn of Court which received its name from the De Lacies, Earls of Lincoln, former owners of the site, is an ancient foundation, having come into the possession of the lawyers quite early in the fourteenth century. The early history of this Inn has long been a puzzle.[1] Perhaps the most attractive feature of Lincoln's Inn is its fine old gate house in Chancery Lane, which was built by Sir Thomas Lovell, K.G., son of the executor of Henry VII. The date of erection (1518) still remains on the gate house.

The adjoining chambers are of somewhat later date, and there is a legend that Ben Jonson, while still a mason, helped to build their walls with his own hands. Fuller mentions that Jonson, while working with the trowel, "had a book in his pocket"; but, unfortunately for this pretty story, Jonson was over forty years of age at this time and famous dramatists are not in the habit of building walls.

The Library of Lincoln's Inn is remarkable, not only for its extent and wealth as a collection of law books, but also as being the oldest library in London. It had its origin in a bequest of forty works made by John Nethersale in 1497. Another benefactor was William Prynne, the well-known Puritan. The Library comprises upwards of 70,000 volumes, and is particularly rich in foreign law books.

[1] *See* "Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn." (Little Guide Series.)

The chapel has by some people been attributed to the genius of Inigo Jones, but has been so much altered and restored, particularly in 1791 and 1882, that but little of the original structure remains unaltered. The first stone was laid by Dr. Donne, who also preached the sermon on the occasion of its consecration in 1623. The preachers in this chapel at various times have comprised some remarkable and eminent men. Drs. Donne, Ussher, Tillotson, Warburton, Hurd, Bishop Heber, Bishop Maltby (Durham), Bishop Lonsdale (Lichfield and Coventry), Archbishop Thompson (York), and Dr. Langhorne (translator of Plutarch) are amongst the number.

The crypt below the chapel has arches which are open to the surrounding court, and forms a covered ambulatory once used by students. The glass is particularly good. That in the windows on the S. side was probably painted by Bernard van Linge. Some of the glass was given by Henry Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton, and William, Earl of Pembroke, names associated with the memory of Shakespeare.

The new hall of Lincoln's Inn was built in 1843, from designs by Philip Hardwick. The materials are red brick, with black brick ornament and stone dressings.

Stone Buildings, a handsome range of buildings designed by Sir Robert Taylor. The working drawings were made by a young man named Leech, who afterwards rose to the important position of Master of the Rolls. Famous names associated with Lincoln's Inn are: Sir Thomas More, Cromwell, Pitt, John Donne, Horace Walpole, Cardinal Newman, Canning, Disraeli, and Gladstone.

The two Inns of Chancery, Furnival's Inn and Thavies

(probably a corrupt form of Davies) Inn, were formerly associated with Lincoln's Inn.

Gray's Inn.—The history of this place, as one of the Inns of Court, begins in the reign of Edward III. Formerly it belonged to Lord Grey of Wilton, and afterwards it passed into the hands of the convent of East Sheen in Surrey. At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII, Gray's Inn became the property of the Crown. The hall was erected in 1560, and Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" was performed here in 1594. The gardens, which contain some fine trees, were first planted about the year 1600. There is a fine library here containing about 21,000 volumes. The Chapel of Gray's Inn is near the hall, standing probably on the site of the ancient chantry of Portpoole. It is a plain and rather uninteresting building. The gateway to the Inn was built in the year 1592. In the fine square of Gray's Inn are some noteworthy buildings of the later Renaissance style. Amongst the eminent members of the Inn were Lord Burleigh, Sir Philip Sidney, Francis Bacon, and Sir Samuel Romilly. Bacon had rooms here from 1577 to the year of his death (1626).

The two attached Inns of Chancery were Barnard's Inn and Staple Inn. The latter, Staple Inn, is specially deserving of notice from the fact that it comprises one of the quaintest and most charming specimens of ancient domestic architecture in London. The timber-framed building fronting Holborn, with its oversailing stories and quaint gables, its small quarried windows, and its generally venerable appearance, is familiar to all passengers along the busy thoroughfare. A massive doorway leads into the courtyard, which, with its air of peace and quiet, forms a pleasing contrast to the noisy street outside.

The hall is an ancient building of brick on the S. side of the courtyard.

At No. 11 Staple Inn, Isaac Reed (*d.* 1807) had chambers, and here Steevens corrected the proof-sheets of his edition of Shakespeare.

The new buildings at Staples Inn, which were erected in 1843, do not disturb the charm and old-world character of this Inn of Chancery, which still remains the best and almost the sole example of its class.

THE CITY COMPANIES' HALLS

THE twelve great Livery Companies of London are:

Precedence.	*Charter granted.*
Mercers	1393
Grocers	1345
Drapers	1364
Fishmongers	1364
Goldsmiths	1327
Skinners	1327
Merchant Taylors (present Charter)	1503
Haberdashers	1448
Salters	—
Ironmongers	1463
Vintners	1364
Clothworkers	—

There are upwards of 70 lesser Companies, and of these about half possess halls in the city, where they meet to do their business and to dispense their famous hospitality. Many fine pictures and interesting historic relics are to be seen in these halls. The following are among the most interesting objects guarded by the twelve great companies:

Mercers' Hall (Ironmonger Lane).—Rebuilt 1883. Visitors are not admitted. On the site of the present hall the sister of Thomas Becket built a chapel and hospital after the murder of her brother in Canterbury Cathedral. The hospital was granted to the Mercers by Henry VIII and destroyed in the Great Fire. One of the chief treasures of the Mercers is the Leigh Cup of early sixteenth century work, silver gilt, decorated with fretwork

and female busts. On the cover is the popular legend of a unicorn yielding its horn to a maiden. The cup is enamelled with coats of arms and bears the following inscription :

> To elect the master of the mercerie hither am I sent
> And by Sir Thomas Leigh for the same intent.

Among the Mercers' pictures are portraits of Whittington, Sir Thomas Gresham, and Dean Colet, the founder of St. Paul's School, of which the Mercers are governors. The Mercers' annual income is £111,000.

Grocers' Hall (Princes Street).—Admittance on written application. This hall, which dates from the nineteenth century occupies the site of the original hall of 1427, which was destroyed in the Great Fire. The Bank of England held the courts here from 1694–1734. Cromwell and Fairfax were feasted here during the Commonwealth. At the Restoration the guest of London was General Monk, eloquent of the city's experiences during the Commonwealth ! The Grocers support various charities.

Drapers' Hall (Throgmorton Street).—Admission on application to a member. The largest of the Companies' halls. Its roof was destroyed in the Great Fire, but the bulk of the building dates from the late fourteenth century. The hall dates from 1667, but was rebuilt in 1866. The Drapers have always been famous for their feasts. They still retain the " ladies' chamber " in which " married ladies only and those of the highest class " were guests. The menu of a " maydens' feast " in 1515 included brawn and mustard, capon boiled, swan roasted, pike, venison, baked and roast, jellies, pastry, quails, sturgeon, salmon, and wafers and ipocras. The hall contains a handsome staircase, a portrait of Nelson by Beechey, and another, said to be Mary Queen of Scots

and James I, by Zucchero. In the garden still flourish two famous mulberry trees.

Fishmongers' Hall (London Bridge).—Rebuilt 1830–1833, and the third of the Companies' halls. The façade is towards the river. The great hall is bright with carvings and coats of arms. Here is preserved the dagger supposed to be that with which William Walworth slew Wat Tyler. There is a chair made from wood from Old London Bridge. Among the pictures is a Romney.

Goldsmiths' Hall (Foster Lane).—Admittance on application. Rebuilt 1835. A noble and sumptuous building. On the balustrade of the grand staircase are four marble statues of the Seasons by Nixon. In the banqueting hall are many fine pictures: Queen Adelaide by Shee, Queen Victoria by Hayter, Prince Albert by Winterhalter. The court-room contains a Roman altar found when the hall was built.

Skinners' Hall (Dowgate Hill).—Admission on introduction. Rebuilt after the Great Fire and refronted 1790. It contains valuable plate and a drawing room panelled in cedar wood. On the walls are a series of historic frescoes by Frank Brangwyn.

Merchant Taylors' Hall (Threadneedle Street).—Admission on application to a member. This is the largest of the Company halls. It was erected in the fourteenth century but damaged in the Great Fire. The large hall is decorated with coats of arms, and has a stately screen and a music gallery. On the walls are full-length portraits. A banquet was given here to the Duke of Wellington in 1815, when he received the Freedom of the city. The Company has an income of £50,000 and maintains the Merchant Taylors' School.

Haberdashers' Hall (Gresham Street).—Rebuilt by

ren after the Great Fire and damaged by a later fire 1864, in which many historic relics were consumed. ne Haberdashers saved many of their pictures from the mes.

Salters' Hall (St. Swithin's Lane).—The fifth hall of e Salters' Company. It was rebuilt 1823–1827. The eat hall has a music gallery and is hung with banners. the waiting-room is preserved a bill of a feast to fifty ters in 1506—£1 13s. 2½d.! The plate includes a o-year-old punch bowl of massive proportions, and veral ancient loving cups. In the Company's books is receipt dated 1394 for a pie as follows: "For to make noost choyce Paaste of Gamys to be eten at ye Feste of rystemasse." It consisted of a pheasant, hare, and pon, two partridges, two pigeons, and two rabbits all ned and put into paste in the shape of a bird, with the ers and hearts, two mutton kidneys, forced meats, and g balls, seasoning, spice, catsup, and pickled mushrooms, ed up with gravy made from various bones. In this ll are two portraits ascribed to Reynolds.

Ironmongers' Hall (c/o Wax Chandlers' Hall, Gresham reet).—The hall of the Ironmongers was destroyed by German air bomb on the last daylight raid on London ly 7, 1917. This hall was one of the few that escaped e Great Fire, and it dated from 1457.

Vintners' Hall (Upper Thames Street).—Introduction cessary. Erected by Wren but refronted recently. the court-room is a picture attributed to Van yck.

Clothworkers' Hall (Mincing Lane).—Admission on plication to the clerk, on introduction. This hall ntains a loving cup presented by Samuel Pepys, Master the Company, in 1677, and interesting gilded statues ved from the Great Fire) of James I and Charles I.

Among the minor Companies are several interestin halls :

Armourers' Hall (Coleman Street).—Escaped the Fir but was rebuilt in modern times. It contains some fin old plate and armour.

Barber Surgeons' Hall (Monkwell Street).—Built on bastion of the city wall. It contains many interestin pictures, including the alleged Holbein showing Henr VIII granting a charter to the Company. Pepys in hi "Diary" describes that after the Fire he went to th hall with the idea of buying this picture "for a littl money," but found it too much damaged. In the dinin hall is an old screen with a queer history. It is said tha in the eighteenth century the body of a criminal sent t the barbers for dissection revived. The Compan smuggled the "hanged" man out of England into th Levant, where he prospered and in time sent his pre servers a screen to remind them of their act.

Carpenters' Hall (Throgmorton Avenue).—Admissio on introduction. A handsome building dating fro 1876. It contains some interesting plate and picture It was one of the few halls to escape the Fire whic surrounded it. In 1845 a workman repairing the ha discovered a series of four fresco paintings. They wer religious subjects, treated in the Holbein manner, an each painting possessed a more or less complete blac letter inscription.

Coachmakers' Hall (Noble Street, Foster Lane).—Th Coachmakers acquired this hall from the Scrivener Company, who became impoverished in the seventeent century. In this hall the Protestant Association met o May 29, 1780, and called the meeting in St. George Fields which resulted in the Gordon Riots.

Coopers' Hall (Basinghall Street).—This hall, rebuilt 1868, replaced the hall constructed after the Fire. ne Coopers, incorporated by Henry VII in 1501, were npowered by Henry VIII to gauge all beer casks within e city and for two miles beyond. In this hall State teries were once drawn. The last took place on tober 18, 1826, and is described in Hones' "Everyday ok" (Vol. II).

Cord Wainers' Hall (Cannon Street).—The "Cord ainers and Cobblers" have possessed three halls, and e present, recently rebuilt, was constructed in 1788 Sylvanus Hill. Their first hall was built in the early ars of the fourteenth century. They possess some rious old plate and a charter in which the name of akespeare, as an interested party, occurs.

Cutlers' Hall (Warwick Lane).—This attractive building s opened in 1887 and superseded the hall in Cloak ne which the Cutlers constructed after the Great Fire. side are treasured stained glass and stone reliefs of arms, ics of the previous hall. The pictures include one of rs. Mary Craythorne, whose husband left to the tlers' Company in 1568 the property known as La lle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill.

Dyers' Hall (Dowgate Hill).—In this street are three ls of the Livery Companies: the Skinners, the Dyers, l the Tallow Chandlers. The Dyers' Company, ose charter dates from 1471 lays claim to be the first the minor guilds, and shares with the King and the ıtners' Company the ownership of swans on the ames.

Founders' Hall (St. Swithin's Lane).—This hall dates y from 1878, but the Company was enrolled in 1365 l was responsible for metal foundings. In the reign of nes I it had the power to seize within the city and for

three miles around all incorrect brass weights and a
false brass and copper wares. The Company still fulfi
some of its ancient functions. They possess a splendi
glass cup on a silver-gilt stem taken at the Siege c
Boulogne in the reign of Henry VIII and bequeathed t
the Company by Richard Wesley, Master in 1631.

Girdlers' Hall (Basinghall Street).—Rebuilt after th
Fire and again in the nineteenth century. The Girdle
once made Girdling Irons, and were incorporated b
Henry VI in 1349, confirmed by Elizabeth in 1658, an
ultimately amalgamated with the Pinners and Wir
Drawers.

Inn Holders' Hall (College Street).—This hall date
from 1886 and replaced the hall designed by Wren an
Jerman after the Fire.

Leather Sellers' Hall (St. Helen's Place).—The Leathe
Sellers, the richest of the smaller companies, were inco
porated in 1397, and one of their duties was to seek ou
and condemn bad leather. An earlier hall was built o
the old priory of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and thoug
spared by the Great Fire was pulled down in 1799. Th
present hall dates from 1878 and is built in the Elizabetha
style.

Painters-Stainers' Hall (Little Trinity Lane).—I
1906 this building, which dates from three years after th
Great Fire, was restored and enlarged. The Painter
Stainers were originally a brotherhood of artists forme
in the reign of Edward III and called "paynter-stay
ners," because painting on canvas was anciently called
stained cloth. Their hall naturally contains som
interesting pictures, including one of Camden, th
historian. Other pictures are "St. Luke Writing h
Gospel" by van Somer, a landscape by Lambert wit
figures by Hogarth, "The Fire of London" by Wag

ner, Charles I copied from Van Dyck by Stone, Charles by Huysman, etc. In Painters' Hall, the Relief Commission on the Plague met in the time of Charles II, as entioned in Evelyn's "Diary," under dates November , 1664, and July 3, 1665. An entry in the Company's oks shows that Inigo Jones and Van Dyck were invited gether to the dinners of the Company.

Sadlers' Hall (Cheapside).—The first hall perished in e Great Fire, the second was destroyed by fire in 1851, d the present was rebuilt in 1822 and restored in 1863–64. The Company claims to be the oldest civic ild, and traces its antiquity to Anglo-Saxon times. walls are hung with many interesting pictures, inding portraits by Romney and Closterman. The dlers possess some interesting old plate and a rich pall crimson velvet with a yellow silk centre of early sixenth-century date, a relic of the times when funerals re conducted by this Company.

Stationers' Hall (Paternoster Row).—In 1800 this hall, ich was built of brick in 1670, was encased with rtland stone. Additions were made to it in 1828 and ew N.E. wing added in 1887. The attics possess the horn-pane windows. The Stationers' Company fers from most of the Livery Companies in the fact t its members are, with few exceptions, booksellers or tioners and thus retain connexion with their nominal de. Till the Copyright Act of 1911 became law every nted work in Great Britain had to be registered in s hall, and the Company in ancient days reserved the ht to print books and retained till 1771 a monopoly in e publishing of almanacs. The hall contains many eresting relics and a number of admirable pictures d portraits. Among the relics is one of singular erest to American pilgrims. It is the composing

stick used by Benjamin Franklin when working as journeyman printer in London. Another interesting treasure is Mozart's snuff-box and a Bible printed by the Stationers' Company in 1631 from which the word "not" is omitted from the Seventh Commandment. Among the pictures is a painting by Benjamin West, and portraits of Steele, Prior, and Samuel Richardson, the novelist. An old plane-tree grows in a small garden on the W. side of the hall and marks the spot where in the old days bonfires were made of books which were censored by the Church.

Tallow Chandlers' Hall (Dowgate Hill).—This hall was built by Wren in 1672 and restored in 1871 and in 1900. In ancient days the Tallow Chandlers had the power to search out and destroy all adulterated oil.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM (Cambridge Road).—This institution, opened in 1872, is a branch the Victoria and Albert Museum. Until Hertford ouse was ready for the Wallace Collection its walls rried this magnificent collection. Its prominent atures include the Dixon Collection of Water olours and Oils, bequeathed to the Museum in 1886. ne gallery is occupied with furniture of the sixteenth d eighteenth centuries.

British Museum.—This unrivalled collection, in which e history of the world can be followed from the most mote times, is housed in the impressive building, of rious dates, erected on the site of Montagu House. his vast national institution grew from three collections quired in the eighteenth century : the Harleian MSS., r Hans Soane's collections, and the Cottonian MSS. oney was raised in 1754 by means of a lottery to rchase Montagu House to contain the treasures. Succeding bequests made it necessary for new wings to be ded from time to time, but it was not until 1845–52 that the four sides of the present British Museum oliterated the last traces of Montagu House. The eading Room, with its great dome and its daily crowd silent searchers, came into being in 1857. From the oment of its inception the British Museum has been eadily growing, and in 1907 King Edward laid the undation stone of a new wing on the N. side. Among e most famous features of the British Museum is the agnificent Egyptian Collection, with its famous Mummy oom, the Rosetta Stone, which led to the decipherment

of Egyptian hieroglyphs. Perhaps more famous tha any other works of art in the country is the Elgin Room with the remains of the Parthenon and the famous Elgi marbles presented to the nation in 1816.

It is not possible to give here any detailed account of the million treasures of all ages and countries to b found in the British Museum. The Manuscripts Saloo is packed with interest. Here is kept the original copy c Magna Charta; the autograph of English Sovereign from Henry VII to Charles I; MSS. by famous author (ancient and modern) and a collection of priceles literary autographs. The British Museum Librar contains nearly 4,000,000 volumes set in 50 miles c shelves.

Flaxman's Gallery, University College.—This collectio contains the original models and drawings presented b the sister-in-law of Flaxman on his death in 1826. Amon the chief works is the heroic group "Michael Vanquishin Satan."

Geological Museum (Jermyn Street).—In the hall ar busts of famous geologists. On the first floor is a valuabl collection of minerals, and two upper galleries contai an interesting and unrivalled collection of fossils. T the general visitor perhaps the most illuminating exhibi is a geological map of London and district showing th various strata.

Greenwich Hospital.—The painted hall which was th old dining hall of the hospital contains an interestin collection of naval portraits and battle pictures. Th painted ceiling and walls were executed by Thornhi (1708–1727). The upper hall contains many relics c Nelson, including the coat and waistcoat worn a Trafalgar, his pigtail, cut off after his death, his watch seal, sword, medals, silver plate, and the touching lette

THE READING ROOM, BRITISH MUSEUM

written before Trafalgar in which he commended Lady Hamilton to the nation's gratitude. It was in the painted hall of Greenwich Hospital that the great sailor lay in state for three days before his funeral in St. Paul's. In King Charles' Building is housed the Naval Museum, which consists of models of ships of various periods from "Harry-Grace-a-Dieu" down to the modern battleship, and also a large scale model of the British and French fleets at Trafalgar.

Guildhall Museum and Art Gallery.—The Art Gallery was established in 1886 with a number of historical portraits and other works, the property of the Corporation of the City of London. It was increased and enlarged in 1890 and 1901, to keep pace with important additions. Here are gathered together pictures which were once scattered about the Corporation buildings. Among the many fine pictures in the four galleries are G. F. Watts' "Ariadne in Naxos," Sir John Gilbert's "Morning of Agincourt," Alma Tadema's "Pyrrhic Dance," Henry Holiday's "Burgesses of Calais," and Reynolds' portrait of "Thomas Tompkins." The Guildhall Museum, unfortunately housed in the dark basement, contains a splendid collection of Roman and other antiquities found from time to time beneath the soil of London. The collection of Samian pottery is singularly good. Another interesting collection is that of old London tavern and shop signs, including that of Falstaff's tavern, the "Boar's Head" in Eastcheap. A vivid idea of Roman London can be obtained from the most casual inspection of the tools and weapons, the locks and keys, the pins and pottery which have been taken out of the London soil. The peat of London is favourable to the preservation of metal and leather, with the result that it is possible to see perfectly preserved sandals which trod the streets of Augusta

nearly 2,000 years ago. The collection is also rich in mediaeval and Tudor objects.

London Museum, The (St. James's).—This is the most beautifully situated museum in London, and occupies the house now known as Lancaster House, but long called Stafford House, built in 1825 for the Duke of York, who died before it was completed. In 1841 the Crown lease was purchased by the second Duke of Sutherland, and for about seventy years Stafford House enjoyed the reputation of being the most magnificent town house in London. It was of Stafford House that Queen Victoria remarked when she visited the Duchess of Sutherland, "I have come, my dear Harriet, from my house to your palace." The London Museum originated in the Hilton Price Collection of Antiquities purchased in 1911 and supplemented by bequests and purchases and many Royal loans from Kensington Palace and other Royal residences. The collections were taken over by the Government in 1913 and the Museum thrown open to the public in the following year. The collection of Roman antiquities rivals that of the Guildhall. Samian pottery found in London, intelligently restored and beautifully exhibited, is one of the finest in the country. In the basement is to be seen remains of the only Roman galley discovered in the London district. It was dug up in the foundations of the County Hall, and dates from the third or fourth century. The first floor contains a most interesting series of Royal loans, including the wedding dresses of Queen Victoria, Queen Alexandra, and Queen Mary, the Coronation Robes of the King and the Queen, and countless intimate relics from Buckingham Palace. The Costume Gallery is a study in the change of fashion during three centuries of English history. The hoard of Tudor and early seventeenth-century jewellery dis-

covered in 1912 buried near Wood Street, Cheapside, is a valuable and beautiful exhibit.

National Gallery.—This famous collection is housed in the commanding building on the N. side of Trafalgar Square (once known as "The National Cruet Stand") erected in 1832–1838 and enlarged in 1860. Together with the Tate Gallery it forms a gallery of art of which any great capital might justly be proud. The national collection which has grown up during the last 100 years began with the purchase of 38 paintings by John Angerstein and, extended by purchase and donation, were housed in Trafalgar Square in 1838.

National Portrait Gallery.—Immediately behind the National Gallery. It contains upwards of 2,000 portraits, a valuable historical selection of British portraits from that of Richard II (1400) to Joseph Chamberlain (1914). They are splendidly arranged in their proper historic periods.

Natural History Museum (Kensington).—The museum originated in the relics of Sir Hans Soane, whose zoological and geological specimens formed the nucleus of the British Museum at Montagu House in 1754.

Record Office Museum.—This museum is housed in the place once occupied by the Rolls Chapel. The most interesting object is the "Domesday Book" in two vellum volumes. In this room is preserved a signature of William Shakespeare, in company with a magnificent collection of letters, which range in time and period from Chaucer to Marie Antoinette. Americans, who know this museum very thoroughly, are attracted by the signatures of John Adams, Stephen Hopkins, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and the letter from George Washington to his "great and good friend" George III, dated 1795.

Science Museum (Kensington).—This collection of machinery and scientific apparatus was until 1909 a department of the Victoria and Albert Museum. One of the most interesting sections is devoted to Aeronautics. Here can be observed many historic flying machines. From the roof hangs Lilienthal's Glider, which dates from 1896, Colonel Cody's biplane of 1912, and the Vickers-Vimy airplane, which flew the Atlantic in 1919. The Mechanical Engineering section is equally interesting to the student of locomotives. Here are preserved the "Puffing Billy," the largest engine in the world, and Stephenson's famous "Rocket."

Soane's Museum (Lincoln's Inn Fields).—This museum is housed in the house of its possessor, Sir John Soane (1763–1837), the architect of the Bank of England. It is famous for its Hogarth's "The Rake's Progress" and the "Election," and for a varied collection of statuary, paintings, and other objects of art amassed by the famous architect. One of the least known and most remarkable objects in the Soane Museum is the sarcophagus of the Pharaoh Seti I, King of Egypt 1370 B.C. This magnificent block of semi-transparent alabaster, covered inside and out with Egyptian hieroglyphics, was discovered in the Valley of the Tombs by Belzoni in 1817, and was described in his "Narrative of the Operations and Recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples and Tombs and Excavations in Egypt and Nubia" (1820).

Tate Gallery.—The national gallery of British art is a complete historical survey of the British School of Art and owes its existence to Sir Henry Tate, who presented to the nation his fine collection of 65 modern paintings valued at £75,000.

United Service Museum (Whitehall).—The museum occupies all that is left of the old palace of Whitehall.

The Banqueting Hall was erected by Inigo Jones in 1622 on the site of an Elizabethan Hall which perished by fire in 1619. The weathercock on the roof was placed there by James II when he wished to know whether the wind was favourable to the approach of William of Orange. It was from a window of this hall (now demolished) that Charles I walked out to his execution. The museum contains a varied collection of weapons, costumes, and military equipment illustrating the development of the Army and Navy: the skeleton of Marengo, Napoleon's famous charger, the sword of Oliver Cromwell, the snuff-box of Francis Drake, strand of children's hair collected after the Massacre of Cawnpore, the bugle that sounded the charge of the Light Brigade, and the private log of the "Victory" written on the eve of Trafalgar. There are many interesting relics of the American War of Independence, and hanging from the roof is the flag of the "Chesapeak," the frigate famous in American annals for its fight with the "Shannon." Near the flag is the signal book of the "Chesapeak," with heavy shot attached to it so as to sink it with the ship's papers in case of capture. The museum is brought up to date with Zeppelin bombs dropped on London and a British "flame" gun seized at Zeebrugge.

Victoria and Albert Museum (Kensington).—This magnificent art collection which has long outgrown its first object—the improvement and encouragement of British handicrafts—has become one of the finest of its kind in the world. The collections are arranged in eight departments: Sculpture; Ceramics; Glass and Enamels; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Library and Book Production; Metal Work; Paintings; Textiles; Woodwork, Furniture and Leather Work. (These are varying bequests and form collections which do not

come under the generalization.) What the British Museum is to the history of mankind the "South Kensington Museum" is to the history and development of art and craftsmanship.

Wallace Collection (Hereford House).—This splendid collection of pictures, miniatures, ivories, glass, and sculptures was formed in the main by the fourth Marquis of Hereford (1800–1870) when living in Paris. He bequeathed it to Sir Richard Wallace, who brought it to London and in 1897, the rich treasure-house was given to the nation by Lady Wallace.

APPENDIX

AMERICA AND LONDON

IT is always a pleasure to share the common heritage of history with those Americans who are interested in London. There are, however, many places and monuments in London with a direct American association and the following brief notes do not pretend to exhaust them :

Apsley House (*see* page 58).—The three Miss Caton, the beautiful Baltimore girls known in English society as the 'American graces," were visitors here in the time of the old Duke of Wellington. One became Lady Wellesley, another Lady Stafford and the third the Duchess of Leeds, thus leading the heart attack on the House of Lords to which that ancient institution has naturally succumbed.

All Hallows Church (near the Tower).—Here the sixth President of the United States, John Quincey Adams, was married to Louisa Johnson, the daughter of the then (1797) American Consul in London.

Downing Street.—The famous No. 10 is named after Sir George Downing, one of the first graduates of Harvard University.

Holy Trinity, Minories (*see* Minories).—Here are the tombs of the Legge family. Colonel William Legge married into the Washington family. On his memorial are to be seen the Washington Arms : the bars and spur rowels (or stars and stripes.)

Franklin, Benjamin.—London is full of associations with that sturdy old New Englander. He lived, at various times, in Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Bartholomew Close, Little Britain, Great Wild Street and Craven Street. Before he founded his fortunes in America he worked as a printer, and one of the presses at which it is alleged he laboured is to

be seen in the Science Museum at South Kensington. Another one is in the Philadelphia Museum.

When Franklin returned to London as "agent" for the State of Pennsylvania he lived at 36 Craven Street, Strand, and he liked his quarters so well that he retained them for fifteen years.

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—Here General Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia, was baptized.

Christchurch, Westminster Bridge Road.—Few Americans, and few Londoners for that matter, know that the tall spire of this church is dedicated to Abraham Lincoln. The memorial stone, laid July 1874, states that it was built in commemoration of the abolition of slavery effected in 1865 by President Lincoln and as a token of international brotherhood.

Cockspur Street.—Here Americans may see a statue of the last King of America, "German George."

Gray's Inn.—It is believed that the ancient cupola of Gray's Inn Hall (removed in 1826) was the model taken by Andrew Hamilton when he drew up plans for the cupola of the State House of Philadelphia built in 1722. These plans are preserved in Gray's Inn. The ancient catalpa tree in the gardens which legend says was planted by Francis Bacon is supposed to have come from America. It has been said that it was brought back by Raleigh. Among the benchers of Gray's Inn was Joseph Ball, the maternal uncle of George Washington, who influenced Mary Washington against sending her son to sea.

Villiers Street (Strand).—The water gate of York House at the end of Buckingham Street is a relic of the town house of the General Fairfax, Cromwell's commander-in-chief, from whom the Virginian Fairfaxes were descended.

St. George's, Hanover Square.—In the Register for December, 1886, is the entry "Theodore Roosevelt, 28, widower, ranchman." The bride was Edith Kermit Carow.

Southwark Cathedral.—John Harvard was baptized here, as the Harvard Chapel commemorates. There is also a memorial to Emerson.

St. Paul's.—In the crypt is a bust of Washington.

Old Bailey.—A tablet commemorates the fact that Penn, e founder of Pennsylvania, was tried here for preaching to unlawful assembly in 1670.

St. Sepulchre's (Holborn).—Here is buried Captain John nith, one of the first Virginian settlers.

St. Anne's, Soho.—Here is buried Edmund Andros, the popular Governor of New York and Massachussets in the teenth century. Later he became Governor of Virginia d founded the "William and Mary College."

St. Stephen's, Coleman Street.—Here preached John Davenrt, the founder of New Haven, Connecticut.

Lansdowne House (*see* page 101). Gainsborough's "Blue y" was here. It is now in the Huntingdon collection at sadena, California.

Lincoln, Abraham.—This statue, a replica of the Lincoln tue in Lincoln Park, Chicago, faces Westminster Abbey.

Lincoln's Inn.—William Penn was admitted to Lincoln's n in 1664–1665. Other members who influenced Ameri- n law were Roger Mompesson, afterwards Chief Justice of ew York and New Jersey, and William Atwood.

The Tower of London.—William Penn, the founder Pennsylvania, was imprisoned there for religious sons.

Tower Hill.—In 1662, Sir Harry Vane, who had been vernor of Massachussets, was executed here.

Washington's Statue.—This stands outside the National llery and was the gift of the "Commonwealth of rginia."

United Services Museum (Whitehall). (*See* page 228).

Westminster Abbey.—Here are many links with American tory. The following monuments are often sought for by nericans:

Major Andre, shot by Washington as a spy in 1780, whose body was brought to England for burial.

A bust of Longfellow erected by English admirers.

Near the grave of the Unknown Soldier hangs the Congressional Medal of Valour.

A stone marks the spot where George Peabody, th
American philanthropist, was buried before h
remains were removed to Massachussets.

Colonel Townshend, who fell at Fort Ticenderoga i
1758. American visitors are invariably amused b
the two quaint figures on either side of this monu
ment which represent the Georgian sculptor's idea c
redskins.

In the Chapter House is a window given by his friend
commemorating James Russell Lowell, the popula
United States Ambassador to the Court of St. Jame
1880–1885.

A memorial tablet commemorates Mr. Page, Ambassadc
during the War, 1914–1918.

The Temple.—Countless men closely associated with th
growth of the American nation have been members of th
Inns of Court. (*See* "American Members of the Inns o
Court," by Alfred Jones.) No fewer than seven of thos
who signed the Declaration of Independence were member
of the Temple. Sir William Blackstone, the father o
American jurisprudence, was a member of the Inner Templ
and his statue, following the visit of the American Ba
Association to London in 1924, now stands in the Law Courts

Charterhouse (*see* page 72). Among the famous me
educated here was Roger Williams, the founder of Providence
Rhode Island.

Boston Tea.—In Cree Lane, off Leadenhall Street, is
shop over whose door is the sign "The Three Sugar Loaves
established 1650." This was the shop from which came th
chests of tea that, as everyone knows, ended in Bosto
Harbour.

St. Mary, Woolnoths (Lombard Street).—Here lies burie
Sir William Phipps, a former Governor of Massachussets.

George Washington.—There are in London two famou
letters written by George Washington: one in the Britis
Museum, the other in the Record Office, Chancery Lane
In the Guildhall Museum is a document of great interest t

nericans; a letter from the Association of New York to e Lord Mayor of London written in 1775, putting the sition of the American colonies before the city, as the ult of which the city protested to the King against the ar of Independence.

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